The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH TOPICS.

RUSSIAN FASHIONS—THE "ZAKOUSKA"—SEA-SIDE GOSSIP.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4, 1874.

It has been the fashion in England for a good many years—indeed ever since the first interchange of civilities between Russians and Englishmen after the termination of the Crimean war—to decorate dinner-tables and serve dinners in what is thought to be the Russian style. The custom, however, of placing flowers and fruit in the middle of the table, and having the various dishes handed round, is no more Russian than it is French or German. Not only in the majority of rich houses, but at all the best *tables d'hôte* of France and Germany, the art of dining is practiced precisely as it is in London by those who have, at last, abandoned the ancient plan of assigning the carving of joints to the host, and the handing of platefuls of meat and vegetables to the guests themselves, aided by a generally insufficient number of domestic servants. That homely mode of dining was, at one time, general all over Europe. Learning to carve was as much a part of the education of a gentleman as learning to ride; and in Poland, where the theory of gentlemanly and chivalrous life was studied with an almost pedantic attention to details, it was held that the perfect gentleman should be able to carve a fowl on horseback! In the performance of this grotesque feat a great deal, I fancy, must have depended on the demeanor of the horse. But, given the most quiet steed imaginable, only the most skillful cutter-up of "joints" and birds could have used his knife and fork effectively, considering the narrow limits within which he was required to operate. In all English cookery-books, even up to the present day, directions for carving are given; and although it is, I hope, no disgrace to be unable to carve, it is often an advantage to the diner-out who "drops in" in a friendly manner at a good middle-class house, to know how to take to pieces in an artistic manner such poultry and game as may happen to be on the table. This, however, is not dining "à la Russe;" and at all formal dinner parties the so-called Russian style is rigorously adopted.

My object in calling attention at so much length to the Russification of English dinner-tables is to point out a (to me) very comic attempt which is now being made to render Englishmen, in regard to dining, more Russian than the Russians themselves. The really remarkable thing about Russian dinners is that the main entertainment is preceded by a minor one called "zakouska," (*i. e.*, a preliminary "bite,") consisting of caviar, pickled cucumber, salt herring, smoked salmon, &c., with vodka, kümmel, and other liqueurs well calculated to revive a faded appetite. But this anticipation of the grand banquet is served in an ante-room, ladies never partake of it, and it is also a good deal neglected by the younger and more cultivated Russian gentlemen, who have learned during their travels in Western Europe that liqueurs, if taken at all, should be drunk at the end, not at the beginning, of dinner. The plan, then, lately adopted by a certain number of dinner-givers in London, of serving immediately before the soup a slice of smoked salmon, pickled cucumber, and all the piquant delicacies included in the Russian "zakouska," accompanied by a very small glass of strong drink, though highly fashionable at the present moment, will probably not long be tolerated. Some day a Russian, less polite and more frank than the generality of his countrymen, will explain that in the best Russian society the custom of taking drams before dinner (for that is what the "zakouska" implies) is now, like copious drinking in ancient Denmark, "more honored in the breach than the observance," and, little by little, entertainers will find that in attempting to introduce into England (as if out of compliment to the Duchess of Edinburgh) the semi-barbarous "zakouska," they have been guilty not only of a mistake in gastronomy, but of an error in taste.

However, for the present and until after Easter, there is no question of dinners, English or Russian, with or without the "zakouska." A brief truce has been declared both to business and to such pleasure as takes the form of organized entertainments. During the Easter recess London, considering that the season has already begun, is at its dullest. Brighton, on the other hand—though the season at Brighton does not begin until the late Autumn—is at its fullest, and among the visitors to Brighton during the Easter week may generally be counted a large number of Parliament representatives and probably more than half the members of the London Stock Exchange. At the sea-side, during the Easter recess, a very little gossip can be made to go a long way; and, in default of more important matters, society on the south coast is much occupied just now with an interesting affair in which what is called a "bath-chair" plays a leading part.

The bath-chair—a sort of invalid chair on wheels, much in favor at English watering-places—has not hitherto figured very conspicuously as a romantic vehicle. The days have been when no work of fiction was complete without an elopement, and no elopement without a post-chaise. There was a certain sentiment, too, about the sedan-chair, while the riding-horse, with and without pillions, has played an important part in ancient novels of all kinds. In the present day the riding-master, with long boots and military mustache, is looked upon as an interesting personage by reason of his custom, at our principal sea-side towns, of marrying his richest and prettiest pupil at the end of the season; and riding-mistresses have, in more than one recent instance, been made heroines of popular tales. But the bath-chair has never possessed the slightest literary character, nor are any emotional associations connected with it, except, perhaps, a feeling of pity for the exhausted or afflicted persons by whom it is usually employed. At Brighton it is, we believe, the fashion for young ladies who have danced too much at balls to cause themselves next morning to be driven in a bath-chair up and down the parade, followed by as large a crowd of partners of the night before as can be conveniently collected, or as may happen to be attracted by the interesting spectacle of beauty in a state of lassitude. But no dramatic complications have yet sprung from this new and hitherto little known custom, which, for the present, remains peculiar to Brighton and to Brighton girls. At Eastbourne, however, a town on the south coast, about twenty miles from Brighton, a lady of immense wealth using a bath-chair for the ordinary purposes of health has actually married the drawer of the unpoetical equipage. He was a gentleman in reduced circumstances, and in default of a better occupation had taken to that of wheeling or drawing bath-chairs, which has at least the advantage of requiring no previous apprenticeship—no preliminary competitive examination—but may be entered upon at once by any one who has tolerably strong arms. His wealthy patroness talked to him, made him drag her to lonely spots, there to read novels; took an interest in him, became attached to him, and finally made him an offer of marriage, which he seems to have had no hesitation in accepting. The lady's fortune is so large that our young men of ambitious views, but without means, may now possibly take in large numbers to drawing bath-chairs, in the hope of becoming first the servant, then the slave, and finally the husband of a similar treasure. The incident calls to mind similar ones in the dramas of Sheridan Knowles, who was fond of making his well-bred heroines fall in love with men in an humble station of life. It suggests, too, the footman beloved by the Queen in Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas." Yet how many bath-chairs might a really handsome young man draw without finding in one of them an heiress to even so much as fifty pounds a year? S. E.

ARKANSAS.

BLOODSHED APPARENTLY INEVITABLE—COLLISION BETWEEN THE FACTIONS MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Col. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, received this afternoon a dispatch from a deputy Sergeant at Arms engaged in summoning witnesses in Arkansas for the Congressional investigation here, to the effect that bloodshed seems inevitable, and a collision between the Brooks and Baxter factions is expected every hour. The House, at the instance of Judge Wilshire, passed a resolution calling upon the President for all correspondence in connection with the pending troubles there.

THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK UNCHANGED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 20.—There is no change in the situation. A company of United States soldiers occupies the telegraph office and the *Gazette* building. A few additional companies have been added to Gov. Baxter's force and one to Brooks' men. Both sides are resting on their arms.

DISPATCH FROM COL. ROSE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following dispatch was received here last night:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 19.

To the Secretary of War, Washington:

Received the President's instructions. They are carried out. There is some excitement. It will soon subside. Force small on each side.

(Signed,) T. E. ROSE,
Captain Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Post.

THE CROPS.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS OF THE WHEAT CROP—AN ABUNDANT YIELD PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Department of Agriculture has received very full information concerning the appearance of wheat throughout the country. The returns cover a large proportion of the Winter wheat area in each State. The Winter has been extremely favorable in all sections. No previous season has been more generally so since the inauguration of crop reports. In the South very few exceptions to the general vigor and even luxuriance of the growth have appeared. In the Gulf coast region the Winter pasturing of wheat fields has been practiced to the advantage of the crop In New-York and Pennsylvania the weather since the middle of March has been unfavorable on account of the sudden changes of temperature and cold winds, to the injury of wheat on clay and undrained lands. In Ontario, Niagara, Livingston, and Genesee, four counties which produce one-third of the Winter wheat of New-York, the average expectations are entertained, though some injury from freezing and thawing on low ground is reported. The promise is remarkable in Pennsylvania, nine-tenths of the counties making favorable returns, many of them very flattering. Fully three-fourths of the counties of the Ohio Valley report either average or superior condition. Beyond the Mississippi, Missouri and Kansas have still fewer unpromising reports. There are reports from the North-west which are more favorable than usual, but are of little consequence, as the Winter wheat of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa constitutes less than two per cent. of the wheat of that region. The prospect in California is very promising, though complaints of injury from an unusual cause—wet weather—have come from several counties. The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture reports a promise of 40,000,000 of bushels in the State.

THE TURF.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB RACES—FOURTH DAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—This was the fourth day of the races of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The track was heavy, the attendance moderate, and the weather clear and pleasant.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and one-eighth; for three-year olds; Club Purse, $500; first horse, $400; second, $100. The race was won by Bay Rum, followed by Ira Wells, Larry Hart, Hattie Farris, Lancet Bay, Vandalite, and Lutitia H., in the same order. Time—2:14½. Bay Rum was the favorite against the field. He brought $120 in a pool of $250.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race, one mile and a half; Club Purse, $500; first horse, $400; second, $100. The race was won by Edwin Adams, followed by Chris. Doyle, Captain Hutchinson, Hunki Dori, Tabitha, B. F. Carver, and Revenge. Time—2:59. Carver was apparently going rapidly to the front from the third place, when he fell near the half-mile pole. His rider was slightly injured. In the pools B. F. Carver sold at $80; Captain Hutchinson and Edwin Adams at $50 each; the field, $26. After the race Edwin Adams was sold for $305. He was entered to sell for $300.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; best three in five; for all ages; Club Purse, $800; first horse, $650; second horse, $150.

SUMMARY.

Donnybrook	1	1	1
Quartermaster	2	2	2
Mary L.	3	3dis	

Time—1:59¾, 2:00¾, 1:58½.

The fifth day's races will come off to-morrow.

THE STEAM-SHIP NEDERLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 20.—The steam-ship Nederland, whose fate was considered critical while on the shoals at Brigantine, arrived in the Delaware River, off this city, at 2:34 P. M. to-day, having been towed by the tugs America and Relief. Capt. James, her commander, reported to the company this afternoon that his mistake of the lights at Absecom and Little Egg Harbor for those of Capes Henlopen and May was the cause of his getting on the sheals. With the exception of the loss of rudder, screw, and, perhaps, stern-post, the vessel is uninjured. The amount of cargo thrown overboard is not known. It is thought that about 100 tons were cast over. The Nederland was not docked, but anchored in the stream.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION OF SWITZERLAND ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following official dispatch was received yesterday at the Consulate General of Switzerland, Washington, relative to the revised Constitution submitted to a vote of the people and cantons of Switzerland:

Revision accepted by the people and cantons.
FEDERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, Berne.

EDUCATING THE SOUTH—THE PHILADELPHIA FRIENDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 20.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Friends' Association, of Philadelphia and vicinity, was held to-night. The report of the Executive Board states that the number of schools now open is nineteen, sixteen of which are in North Carolina. The other three are in Virginia. The average number of pupils during teh term was 1,912 enrolled and 1,361 in attendance. The aggregate receipts for the year were $12,899 44.

WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

PROBABILITY OF APPROVAL BY THE PRESIDENT—BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY—TESTIMONY OF A DEMOCRAT TO THE ECONOMY OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—It is probable that the President will soon send back the Finance bill to the Senate with his signature attached, and will take occasion to present a message embracing his reasons for approving the bill, which, stated negatively, is that it will not result in increasing the currency in any noticeable extent. The President is regarded as hoping for further legislation to supersede this bill, and considers, as he has frequently expressed, free banking, accompanied with a provision for the assorting and redeeming of bank notes and measures looking toward the ultimate resumption of specie payments, to be such a proposition as will best harmonize the varying interests of the country and the wishes of the legislators. It is possible that the approval of the bill may aid in securing a more wholesome law. It does not suit the inflationists, and most of them are ready to go to work again for a free banking law. But in the Senate a few who voted for the Senate bill will not vote for the House bill—which the Senate now has in its custody. On the other hand several Senators favor the House bill, if some provision can be made for reducing the volume of legal tenders, in some degree, as the national bank notes increase. The Senate bill having become a law, it is thought possible that some combination may be made among all those who were not satisfied with it to supersede it with a better bill. The comments on the bill that has passed are curious in character, and worthy of notice. "The bill is not so very bad after all," or "The bill will not do much harm," is the common form of expression, and no one breathes a sentiment of hearty or hardly of moderate approval. The bill has no ardent friends, and its opponents rejoice that it is no worse than it is.

WORK OF THE HOUSE ON MONDAY.

The Monday proceedings in the house were less animated to-day than usual. Mr. Duell, of New-York, introduced a bill to change the time for holding the terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of New-York. Mr. Starkweather introduced a bill of much importance, imposing a tax upon gold and silver bullion and promissory notes. The bill provides that from July 1 next, a tax on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, and other securities shall be levied at the rate of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the amount of sale. The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and very strong probabilities of its passage are indicated. Mr. Beck introduced a bill providing for the levy of a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. per month upon the average amount of circulation issued by any national bank after July 1, next. The bill went to the Banking and Currency Committee. Judge Poland, of Vermont, in imitation of Senator Carpenter, introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence, which is very similar to the Carpenter resolution. The Committee on Banking and Currency was directed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a uniform rate of interest in the United States. The judicial dead-lock in Utah received notice by the passage of a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for the regulation of the legal jurisdiction in the courts there.

A DEMOCRATIC TRIBUTE TO THE REVENUE SERVICE.

Late in the afternoon the House proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, and in two hours' time accomplished more than on any preceding day given to it. Several pages were passed over without exciting debate, but directly the internal revenue paragraph was reached an exciting debate sprung up and the House adjourned. In connection with the discussion of the subject of the clerical force of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to reduce the number of certain classes of clerks. Mr. Beck, Democrat, from Kentucky, opposed any reduction, and stated that he, as a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means in connection with Mr. Foster, made a full examination of the Internal Revenue Office, with a view to a reduction of the force, and after a most complete investigation they had come to the conclusion that no reduction could be made. Mr. Beck further said that he had concluded that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was making a conscientious effort to reduce the expenses of his office, and that he had carefully considered every suggestion that had been made to him. Mr. Beck's Democratic colleague, Randall, was quite severe upon Beck for his opposition to his amendment, and claimed that he ought to have at least party support. On this Mr. Beck showed that he was manly enough to stand by his convictions irrespective of party. Few Democrats are more ready with their general denunciations of the Administration than Mr. Beck, and it is noteworthy, perhaps, that in this one instance, where he has given close attention to the operations of the bureau, he is obliged to confess that the service is economically administered by a conscientious officer.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

The accounts that have been published of the interview between the New-York delegation and the President concerning his action on the Finance bill have been very unjust, and are also misrepresentations. Some of the delegation seem to have expected a private interview. Privacy on such an occasion would have been almost or quite without precedent, as reporters of the press are invariably admitted when delegations visit and confer with the President upon public measures. From the interviews with members which have been printed, not many of the delegation appear to have regarded the occasion as one demanding privacy. In regard to what is termed the intrusion of Senators Logan, Ferry, and Carpenter and Gen. Butler, the fact is simply this: Every day of the week, excepting Saturday and Sunday, the morning, up to 12 o'clock, when Congress meets, is set apart by the President for the reception of members of the House and Senate without cards. Any member having business with the President has the right "to enter the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation" without announcement, and, if they choose, to enter "with cigars in their mouths;" that is a matter for their own consciences and sense of propriety. Some members have been known to smoke in their seats in the Houses of Congress, and they would often do so if the rules against it were not enforced. The visit of the Senators named and Gen. Butler may or may not have been accidental, but they came by right and on their own responsibility.

THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER.

Mr. Boutwell gave notice to-day that on Monday next, after the reading of the journal, he would introduce a resolution commemorative of the life, character, and services of his late colleague. By that time Mr. Washburn, the new Senator from Massachusetts, will have taken his seat.

MOIETIES.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning considered the report of the subcommittee to prepare a bill upon the subject of moieties. It is understood that the following conclusions were reached by the committee: They will recommend a bill for the abolition of the moiety system, and the substitution therefor of a law providing for a system of fees to informers, which shall never exceed the amount of the duty collected, and which, in any one case, shall never exceed $5,000. The bill will also provide that the United States shall be placed upon an equality with private citizens as regards the demand for the production of books and papers, and no Government officer is to receive a fee as informer.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana matter was again before the Senate to-day, and Mr. Bogy spoke in favor of Senator Carpenter's bill. He was followed by Mr. Bayard, who favored the passage of a substitute submitted by him recognizing McEnery as the legally elected Governor of the State. While this discussion has been in progress there has been but little interest manifested by Senators, and the seats have been empty, sometimes not over a dozen Senators being in the Chamber. Mr. Bayard took occasion to-day to administer a mild rebuke to those on the Republican side, as well as to those of his own party, who have paid no attention to the debate upon this subject, which he thought one of the most important ever brought before Congress.

THE ALABAMA CONTESTING SENATORS.

The reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Alabama contested election case of Sykes against Spencer were made to-day, Mr. Carpenter presenting the majority report in favor of Spencer, and Mr. Saulsbury presenting the minority report signed by himself and Mr. Hamilton of Maryland in favor of Sykes. The majority report recognizes the Court-house Legislature which elected Spencer, as the Legislature in fact, though not in form; while the minority recognize the Legislature which met at the State-house and elected Sykes as the legal Legislature of the State.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Reports to the Navy Department say the Tuscarora left Honolulu March 17, for Yokohama. The Gettysburg arrived at Aspinwall April 3, from Greytown, where she had received letters from Commander Lull, who proposed to proceed in the San Juan del Sur steamer to Panama, arriving there April 4. The health of all, both of Lull's expedition and on board the Gettysburg, is good.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. George H. Preble has been ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Chaplain Edward H. Rawson, to the Richmond; Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. Edward Woodman has been detached from the Worcester and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. George R. Durand, from command of the tug Speedwell and ordered to the receiving-ship Ohio: Lieut. Francis M. Gardner, from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the tug Speedwell; Pay Director John Cunningham, from special duty and placed on waiting orders.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,536,357; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,090,000; coin, $88,015,363; including coin certificates, $34,940,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE CLERICAL FORCE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Spinner was before the Committee on Appropriations to-day in opposition to the proposed reduction of the clerical force in the Treasurer's office. He wants an additional number of clerks, and says because of the insufficiency of compensation many of his best clerks are leaving him for higher salaries elsewhere—in some cases twice as much as they have been receiving under the Government. Supervising Architect Mullet was also before the committee, and made a similar statement.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the following nominations: John S. Adams, to be Postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Mary Card, to be Postmistress at Mason City, Iowa; Louis Stowe, to be Agent for the Indians of the Chippewa Agency in Minnesota.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

In the District of Columbia investigation this morning Henry S. Davis was examined with reference to estimates of the cost of improvements done by the Board of Public Works, made by him. He thought the value of the old material taken amounted to upward of $2,000,000. He estimated that private property had been injured fifteen per cent., and that the measurements generally made were ten per cent. in excess of the actual work done.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Thomas Russell, of Massachusetts, to be Minister Resident to the Republic of Venezuela, vice William A. Pile, resigned.

Postmasters—Jesse Moore, at Owensborough, Ky.; James B. Pollock, at Clathe, Kan.; Wm. J. Benton, Bainbridge, Ga.; John W. Allen, Cleveland, Ohio; Edward Downey, Brownsville, Texas; William Jones, Dallas, Texas.

DEATH OF JUDGE MILLIGAN.

Hon. Samuel Milligan, one of the Associate Justices of the United States Court of Claims, died here to-day. He was a native of Tennessee, and received his appointment in 1868.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TRANSMITTING THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President to-day sent the following Message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Herewith I transmit the report of the Civil Service Commission authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, and invite your special attention thereto. If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service and relieve the executive members of Congress, and the heads of departments from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have heretofore been enforced, have resulted beneficially, as is shown by the opinion of the members of the cabinet and their subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur. But rules applicable to officers who are to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are in a great measure impracticable, except in so far as they may be sustained by the action of that body. These must necessarily remain so unless the direct sanction of the Senate is given to the rules. I advise for the present only such appropriations as may be adequate to continue the work in its present form, and would leave to the future to determine whether the direct sanction of Congress shall be given to rules that may perhaps be devised for regulating the method of the selection of appointees, or a portion of them, who need to be confirmed by the Senate. The same amount appropriated last year would be adequate for the coming year, but I think the public interest would be promoted by authority in the Executive for allowing a small compensation for special service performed beyond the usual office hours under the act of 1871 to persons called into the service of the Government.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 18, 1874.

UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE OF BAPTIST MINISTERS ON IMMERSION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist ministers, held to-day, a series of resolutions were adopted. Among them was the following:

We unwaveringly affirm as ever of old, that the immersion of the believer in water, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost alone is baptism. That baptism is essential to membership in the Scriptural Church, and to a proper participation in the Lord's Supper; and we have no right, even by implication, to invite or in any way encourage any persons to come to the table who have not this Scriptural qualification.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 20.—The Methodist Conference this morning took up the question whether the gates at Round Lake should be closed or opened Sundays during camp-meeting. A warm discussion ensued, and a committee of thirteen was appointed to consider the question and report before the adjournment of the Conference to-morrow.

ALBANY.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRY BILL KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—The bill introduced by Mr. Bennett, reducing fares on the Williamsburg ferries, was ruthlessly slaughtered in the House to-night. The fate of the bill has justified the predictions of Geo. Law's lobby agents, who have all along been boasting that it was certain to be beaten. At the same time the people of Williamsburg are themselves in a large degree responsible for the result, as they displayed considerable apathy in regard to it—neither holding public meetings nor forwarding petitions in its favor. The debate upon the bill was rather of a personal and acrimonious character. Mr. Bennett charged that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation had not given fair and proper consideration to the bill, and had not given the friends of the act full opportunity to be heard in its favor. This statement Mr. Biglin, the Chairman of the Committee, in the most emphatic manner denied. The test vote, by which the bill was lost, stood 51 to 15. The only member of the Brooklyn delegation who spoke against the bill was Mr. Melvin. His action excited some comment.

MR. ALBERGER RAMPANT.

Mr. Alberger to-night took occasion to pour forth the vials of his wrath upon one of the New-York correspondents, whom, with much temper and decency, he denounced as "the vagabond who sits up in the corner." The offense of the correspondent consisted in his having characterized the Canal Supply bill as one of the biggest steals of the session. The language of the correspondent may possibly have been somewhat stronger than the facts warranted, but quite a number of individuals who do not sit up the corner, but occupy seats on the floor of the House, including Geo. Batcheller, do not hesitate to say the bill contains a good many doubtful items, which is parliamentary for "steals." Mr. Alberger, strange to say, did not make a motion for a committee of investigation, and even refrained from invoking the terrors of the Sergeant at Arms.

A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE NEW-YORK CREMATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Fish, on behalf of Mr. Wagstaff, introduced a bill incorporating the New-York Cremation Society. The incorporators are Edward A. Caswell, Henry Stone, H. W. Poor, James F. Dwight, F. C. Bowman, Henry George Lorillard, J. W. S. Arnold, and F. M. Wild. The property of the society is to be exempted from taxation, and the capital stock $50,000, in $10 shares.

THE EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate had an unusually long session this evening and transacted a great deal of important business. The bill providing for the expenses of the canals of the State was ordered to a third reading. That which authorizes the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to extend its tracks was also considered in Committee of the Whole, and sent to a third reading. The principal amendments provided that the main line of the road shall not be located east of Greenwich street, or Ninth avenue, north of Battery place. The only other bill of importance ordered to a third reading was the one relative to the Courts of Record of the City of New-York. It provides that all process, of whatever name, nature, or description, except summons in civil actions or when the Sheriff is a party issuing out of any court of record of the City and County of New-York, whether so by statute or otherwise, shall be issued to the Sheriff only. The act is to take effect immediately.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate is firm in the determination to concur in the Assembly resolution adjourning the Legislature *sine die* on the 30th inst. The Supply bill will be sent to a conference committee to-morrow, and if the gentlemen of which the committee is to consist do their duty well, the bill can be passed before the end of the present week.

THE STATE TAX DUE FROM THE COUNTIES.

Controller Hopkins sent in a detailed statement to the Assembly this evening, in answer to the resolution of the House, of the amount of State tax due from the several counties of the State on the 15th April, 1874, and the amount received up to April 17, the time fixed by law for payments. The amount due was $6,071,536 59; amount received up to April 17 was $1,298,901 55; amount received the 18th and 20th of April, $92,434 21. The Controller considers this a very fair showing compared with previous years, it being about one-third of the total amount, as the School tax apportionments amounts to $935,292 05, and the unpaid taxes of non-residents returned to the Controller amount to $145,515 45.

INCENDIARISM IN MICHIGAN.

TWO TOWNS PARTIALLY DESTROYED—THE FEARS OF AN ORGANIZED BAND OF INCENDIARIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A very destructive fire occurred at Ispeming, Mich., last night. The fire broke out in a liquor and cigar store in the middle of a block on Main street, and in a short time the flames spread in both directions, destroying the whole block. Then they crossed the street, sweeping down two more blocks. The principal portion of the city is destroyed. The people up there are satisfied the fire was the work of an incendiary.

At an early hour this morning a man was arrested on suspicion. The Mayor of Ispeming, who was on horseback superintending the firemen, accused the fellow of the act, when he drew a revolver and fired its entire contents at his Honor. None of the shots took effect on the Mayor, but two other men in the crowd were hit and seriously injured. The man is now in jail.

Hearing of the fire in Ispening, the Mayor of Regannee, a place three miles distant, started a fire-engine to the assistance of the Mayor of Ispeming, but when about half way there the engine was capsized and could not be righted. Then word was brought the firemen that a fire had broken out in their own town, and they at once abandoned the machine and started for home. On their arrival they found five buildings already destroyed.

The total loss at both fires is estimated at about $220,000. The excitement has extended to Marquette, and fears are entertained that a strong incendiary body has been organized.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $579,098.

The Yale Alumni in Chicago gave an elegant banquet last night, at the Tremont House, to Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, President of Yale College.

The question of the right of women to become members of the Boston School Committee has been referred to a full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

The third trial for the choice of three Representatives in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, in Providence, resulted, yesterday, in the election of Prohibition candidates.

The Spring fleet of vessels coming to Quebec is not expected to be as large as the Midsummer fleet. A number vessels are reported in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the pilots are already on their stations.

Daniel Lawrence, who says he is from Rochester, was caught in the house of a citizen of Albany on Monday night, after he had gathered several hundred dollars' worth of silver plate and jewelry to carry off. He was committed for trial.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Editors' and Reporters' Association, held at Ottawa, T. White, of Montreal, was elected President; A. H. Dymond, of Toronto, Vice President, and T. J. Richardson, of Toronto, Secretary.

SALE OF A RAILROAD ORDERED.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 20.—In the case of Hiram Sibley and Henry Clews against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company pending in the United States Circuit Court at this place, Judge Deck has signed a decree ordering the railroad, rolling stock, franchise, &c., to be sold at public auction on forty-days' notice to satisfy a mortgage for $1,200,000. Thomas B. Keogh, of Greensboro; Thomas Ruffin, of Hillsboro; Marcus Erwin, of Asheville, and B. S. Garthor, of Morgantown, were appointed by the court Commissioners to make the sale.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

ACTION IN BOSTON ON THE SUBJECT OF RELIEF.

BOSTON, April 20.—Several gentlemen of prominence met Sunday afternoon at the Mayor's Office to consider the appeal of the Mayor of New-Orleans for aid. A telegram was prepared and sent to the latter asking for more definite information about the extent of the calamity and the necessities of the case. The meeting adjourned till noon today. At the Berkeley Street Church (Rev. Mr. Wright's) a subscription was taken up last evening, amounting to between $500 and $600 for the New-Orleans sufferers.

There was a considerable gathering of citizens at the Mayor's Office, to-day, anticipating a reply from the Mayor of New-Orleans to the inquiry of the committee concerning the details of the distress in New-Orleans caused by the flood, and as to the best plan for rendering assistance; but as no reply had been received up to 1 P. M., the meeting adjourned, subject to call.

THE FLOOD—TEN THOUSAND PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE DISASTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—Official telegrams received to-day state that the whole country, from Monroe to the mouth of the Red River, is under water, and that 10,000 people in that district will soon be on the verge of starvation. Large numbers of negroes from the overflowed district are flocking to this city. Gov. Kellogg has issued a proclamation to the officials and citizens of the overflowed district, assuring them that the State Government has done and is doing all that its resources allow to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been reduced to destitution by the disastrous crevasses and floods consequent upon the heavy rain-storms. He states that application has been made to the General Government for aid, which he has reason to believe will be promptly responded to; that the Mayor of New-Orleans, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a committee of distinguished citizens are doing all that can be done to send immediate assistance to those most in need, and that appeals have been made to the great cities of the North, East, and West, which will, doubtless, in due time bring a generous response; states that food, clothing, and money will be forwarded without delay; advises against sending the distressed population to this city, already overcrowded with unemployed people; recommends the reorganization of a parish committee for the distribution of supplies, and that the laborers of the inundated districts be assisted in making their way to those parishes which are not under water, and where their services are still needed. In conclusion, the Governor says: "It may be that even out of this dire calamity some good may come, through the attention of the nation at large being so painfully concentrated upon the question of making the building and maintenance of the levees of the Mississippi, as also the preservation of a proper outlet for the river, a national work."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out early Sunday morning in the tailoring establishment of A. & A. Fraser, in New-Glasgow, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, and by daylight forty-three buildings had been destroyed, embracing more than half of the business portion of the town. Help was obtained from neighboring places, but the appliances for extinguishing the flames proved unavailing for some time. The total loss is estimated at between $100,000 and $150,000, only a small portion of which is insured. The principal sufferers were A. & A. Fraser, Wm. Macintosh, John Cameron, Alexander McLeod, Wm. Chisholm, H. P. McNeil, A. C. Thompson, J. Carew, the Glasgow Hotel, the Primitive Church, J. Frazer, Downie & Sons, J. R. Smith, James H. Frazer, J. F. McDonald, Mrs. McKenzie, Nute Bros., James McKenzie, Angus Ross, D. McLean, Mrs. Mickle, Thomas Forbes, John Wilson, James L. Frazer, Wm. Thomson, Allan McDonald, James W. Fraser, D. Pye, Dr. Murray, and Neil McIsaac. Several of the above lost both stores and dwellings. Shortly after the fire was discovered the flames communicated to the buildings on Provest and Archimedes streets, spread with frightful rapidity, and soon reduced to ruins between fifty and sixty buildings. The burnt space occupies fully five acres. Owing to the early hour in which the fire broke out, outside assistance could not be obtained. The Pictou Brigade arrived on a special train too late to save many buildings. The railway passing through the town saved all the property towprd the East River, including the ship-yards. Among the building that were burnt, were the Primitive church, Masonic Hall, and the new Glasgow Hotel. About thirty merchants, general dealers, &c., and twenty-seven families were burnt out. The total loss will probably exceed $100,000. The insurance is about $35,000 in Ætna, North British, Royal, Provincial, and other companies.

An extensive conflagration occurred at Fort Alcatras, in San Francisco Harbor, Sunday morning, by which nearly all the frame buildings on the south and west sides of the island were destroyed. The buildings were occupied as a barracks and store-house. The flames did not reach the magazines of powder. The Fire Department of the City turned out, but the engines were not sent over to the island. The flames raged for about one hour. The amount of the loss is unknown, as there has been no report from the island. The damage is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000.

The large wooden block, known as the "Tremont," and a two-story building adjoining, both owned by the heirs of the late L. B. Walker, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, at Laconia, N. H. The loss is $5,000.

A fire, yesterday morning, at the tanneries just outside the limits of Montreal, destroyed ten tenements, rendering nineteen families homeless. The loss is about $15,000.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT DISTURBANCE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—To-day was appointed by the negroes of this city for the celebration of the anniversary of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Some difficulty arose as to the arrangements, and the better portion of the colored people withdrew altogether. This afternoon about 100 negroes assembled and marched through the streets. At Hancock and Chestnut streets, one negro left the procession and went into a grocery and took $5 from the money-drawer. An alarm was given, and Policeman Fowler attempted to arrest the man. Several negroes in the procession interfered, and Fowler was knocked down three times, but was finally rescued by some young men who came to his assistance. A force of Police collected, and a few squares further on arrested eight of the negroes. The others then commenced throwing rocks at every white person on the street, injuring more or less some 18 or 20 men and women, none, however, dangerously. The Police again rallied, and arrested several more negroes. The procession then disbanded. A meeting of the more respectable negroes will be held to-night, and it is rumored trouble will ensue between the two factions.

THE CROPS AND THE RECENT RAINS.

MOBILE, Ala., April 20.—Reliable information received to-day from Yazoo, Miss., says, in reference to the planters' interests, that the water is so high that no planting can be done in the Valley of the Yazoo. The weather to-day is clear and the river falling perceptibly. If the fall continues a moderate crop will be raised. The crop in the hills has also been greatly retarded by continuous rains, but, if the present weather continues, an average crop will be made.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

L'AMERIQUE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE RECOVERY OF THE STEAMER AND HER CONDITION.

LONDON, April 20.—The French steamer Amerique was brought into Plymouth Saturday evening.

The engineer and mate of the steamer Spray, who first boarded the French steamer Amerique, report that they found all the steamer's boats gone, except the gig. There were six feet of water in the stoke-hole. Two of the deadlights were burst in and admitting water. The pumps were found to be choked, which circumstance probably caused the panic. The mate thought it was possible to save the steamer, as the weather was moderating, it then blowing half a gale. The Spray sent a salvage crew on board. Large warps were attached to the Amerique's cable chain, and the Spray started, with the steamer in tow, on the morning of the 10th, heading for Brest. The work of towing was easy all that day, Wednesday. It was discovered the next day that the propeller of the Amerique was gone. On the same day her chain slipped, and was lost. The Spray then sighted the steamer F. F. Barry, and arranged for her to assist in bringing the steamer into port. They continued to head for Brest until 4 in the afternoon, when the wind shifted, and they resolved to change the course and make for a British port, and Plymouth was sighted on Saturday at 2 P. M.

No sounding pumps were to be found on the Amerique. The donkey-engine was broken. The mate of the Spray says bedding was piled against the broken deadlights until the damage could be repaired. The Amerique when first sighted was under two close-reefed top-sails on her mizzenmast, and was hauled out on the starboard tack. The cargo had shifted, but when the port side was brought to the wind the steamer righted. There is no list in her at present, as she lies in Plymouth Harbor.

Lloyd's agent reports that pumping is actively continued to-day, but no decrease of water is apparent. There are nine feet yet in the after compartment, and eight and a half feet in the engine-room.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BERTH HER.

PLYMOUTH, April 20—Afternoon.—The Amerique, having been partially relieved of water by Government pumps, was being berthed to-day, but grounded in the attempt. She must be lightened to get afloat again, but the agents of the Transatlantic Company protest against touching her cargo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW TRIAL FOR ARTHUR ORTON REFUSED.

LONDON, April 20.—The application of Dr. Kenealy for a new trial for Arthur Orton (the Tichborne claimant,) on the grounds of want of jurisdiction by the court, and that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence, has been refused, thus finally disposing of the application.

THE GRANT TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY VOTED.

LONDON, April 20.—The House of Commons to-night voted the grant of £25,000 to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, recommended in the special message of the Queen.

SPAIN.

SERRANO'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

MADRID, April 20.—The plan of campaign proposed by Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete has been adopted. Gen. Concha has disembarked 10,000 troops at Santona, and the Carlists will be attacked simultaneously at different points.

A CARLIST GOVERNMENT FORMING IN THE NORTH.

BAYONNE, April 20.—The Carlists in the north of Spain have organized a Government, with a regular Cabinet, in which Gen. Elio is Minister of War; Admiral Vinalet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Pinal, Minister of Finance and the Interior.

BILBOA SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS—THE CARLIST BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

MADRID, April 20.—Fresh supplies of provisions have reached Bilboa, sufficient to last into the middle of May. A vigorous bombardment of the Carlist positions is now going on.

RUSSIA.

THE NEVA FREE OF ICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—The Neva is clear of ice and navigation has reopened.

SWITZERLAND.

REJOICING OVER THE RESULT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

BERNE, April 20.—There is great public rejoicing here over the overwhelming majority for the revision of the Federal Constitution. A torchlight procession passed through the principal streets to-night, and many buildings were illuminated.

CUBA.

A LARGE FIRE RAGING AT CARDENAS.

HAVANA, April 20.—A large fire is raging among the sugar and molasses warehouses at Cardenas. No particulars have been received.

STRIKE OF BROWN-STONE CUTTERS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 20.—For some time the "boss" brown-stone cutters have been dissatisfied with paying their men $5 per day, feeling that it was too much, especially in cases of inferior workmen. They have signed an agreement that on and after April 20 they would pay $4 50 per day to men whom they considered worth that amount, and a less sum to inferior workmen thus graduating the pay to the capacity of the workmen. This decision was communicated to the workmen, and on Saturday they notified their bosses that they should strike to-day, unless the decision was reconsidered. Accordingly, they did so this morning, and a large number of men are idle to-day, and work is quite generally suspended in the yards, and upon buildings in process of erection.

SUPPOSED HOMICIDE.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 20.—Wm. Hart, of Bucksport, mate of the schooner William L. Rolfe, was found dead on board this morning. The master of the vessel, named Glosson, is suspected of causing his death, as they were both intoxicated yesterday, and had a fight. The Coroner is investigating the case.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

KINCARDINE, Ontario, April 20.—Navigation is now open here. The schooner M. C. Cameron arrived this morning from Oswego. The steam-barge Vanderbilt and schooner Gildersleeve left for the latter place. Large quantities of ice are off the shore, but rapidly disappearing. The wind is strong from the east.

THE RIVER RISING AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 29.—The water in the river is rising, and it is expected that the ice will break up soon.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

LENT AND SOCIETY—THE LATE M. BEULÉ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 6, 1874.

"Easter Sunday" was, unfortunately, a very stormy day. At an early hour in the morning the sun came out brightly, giving promise of the desired opportunity to display the latest Spring fashions, but before 10 o'clock the sky was overcast with heavy lowering clouds, and before midday there had been a sharp fall of rain. During the afternoon there were intervals of "decent" weather, and the Parisians made the most of them; but owing to the chill damp air, the light costumes prepared for a pleasant and sunshiny day seemed sadly out of season. But toward evening the boulevards were very much crowded, and it was not till another rain-fall came to destroy all hope that they were finally deserted. The disappointment caused by bad weather on Easter Sunday can scarcely be appreciated in New-York. There, so far as I am aware, there is no fixed day for donning the new fashions, and every one consults his own convenience or comfort; but here all who pretend to follow the fashions feel bound to come out anew on this important day. Ladies who gave orders for *robes* or bonnets during Lent were sure to stipulate that they must be ready by Easter; and, in a word, it is on Easter Sunday that every one throws off sackcloth and ashes, and tries to make amends for the pains of the Lenten season—the period of deprivation for the sake of one's religion. But it must be confessed that Lent was passed rather gayly than otherwise. Our penances and fasts are mainly imaginary or metaphorical, yet they serve to keep alive some excellent traditions. Besides, this season gives our Lenten preachers an opportunity for distinguishing themselves, and Rev. Pére Monsabré has not failed to make his mark in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, as the Pére Hyacinthe did in days gone by. During the latter days the immense church was unable to hold all who pressed for admittance, and noble ladies mingled their tears in testimony of the reverend father's eloquence, and vied with each other for the envied privilege of passing around the consecrated bread. But the ceremony of the death and resurrection of our Savior is now over, and the "suisses" are busy in removing the sombre decorations from the tombs, and in giving a holiday aspect to their churches. We are now entering upon a period of gayer sermons, happier funerals, weddings, balls, and races, and every Sunday the world of fashion will crowd the Bois de Boulogne and spend the hour devoted to vespers about the lake or the cascade. Forty days have been devoted to the Church, and now the world must have its turn.

THE AUTEUIL RACES.

Despite the bad weather of yesterday a considerable number of persons went to the races at Auteuil, but the day was not a very great success. In the first place, the rain must be taken into account, but this was not the main reason of the rather second-rate appearance of the course on this occasion. Some years ago, by the request of Napoleon III., the Jockey Club resolved to respect Easter Sunday as far as possible, and although races were sometimes held on that day, they were not of the first importance. The *gros bonnets* of the turf declined to be present or to allow their favorite horses to run. As the date of the Spring opening fell on Easter, the Jockey Club adjourned its races for twenty-four hours, and they are just beginning at Longchamps at the hour I write. But at Auteuil yesterday there was a steeple-chase or two, and the programme was sufficiently attractive to call out a very fair crowd. To-day, however, there will be a larger crowd in the Bois de Boulogne, and I regret that duty compels me to absent myself on this opening day. Owing to the importance of French racing since the "Grand Prix de Paris" of last year, I desire to give some attention to it this season. It has been discovered in England that French horses are rapidly gaining ground upon the turf, and that horses of English stock, reared in France, are now showing themselves superior to those bred in England. The exploits of Boïard, and Flageolet, and Franc-Tireur, and many more, have brought the French turf into unusual prominence. Some very good horses are entered for to-day, but the grand struggle will come off later in the season. Meantime an exhibition of French thorough-breds was opened yesterday in the Exposition Palace in the Champs Elysées, and one who was there tells me that there are 450 extraordinarily fine animals already present. I shall have occasion to speak further of this during the week.

M. BEULÉ'S DEATH.

M. Beulé is dead. This abrupt change reminds me of the scene of a year ago. When all Paris was hurrying away to Longchamps for the Grand Prix, the funeral of M. Vilet was slowly making its way up the boulevards. The contrast was so striking that the funeral was turned aside in order to make way for the gayer train of equipages. And just as we are again entering upon our Spring amusements, M. Beulé suddenly misses roll-call, and news comes that he has had his last promenade in the Bois. This may seem a light and flippant way of speaking of the dead, but there is no malice in it. Moreover, in this case it is not without propriety, for M. Beulé was a pagan, an Epicurean, and a philosopher of the ancient school. At least he was by profession, but I fear that a little too much of the old Parisian leaven remained to permit him to be so in fact. He was, for a pagan, too fond of life and of worldly fame. Some years ago M. Beulé was among the bright boys of the Normal School, and having graduated at the head of the list, he solicited the appointment to Athens, and obtained it. There is one most excellent thing in France—the prizes given for superiority are of value. Schools are established at Rome and at Athens, and subventioned by the Government, to which a certain number of students are sent to complete their education. Every season the students of the first class in the Academy of Art enter into a competition for the *Prix de Rome*. The student who paints the best picture—an original composition—who makes the best statue, and the best architectural drawing, is sent to Rome for three years with a purse sufficiently large to pay for his living. And the first two classical students of the Normal School are sent to Athens to learn Greek on the same conditions. M. Beulé and M. Edmond About were sent to Greece at about the same time. The former had an idea that he could find the grand staircase of the Acropolis, and began to dig for it. Luckily he hit it exactly, and this made him a reputation. The book he wrote upon it was very creditable, tolerably well written, but not remarkable. His work on Phidias and Praxiteles was better. But M. Beulé came back from Athens with a literary reputation, and his schoolmate, About, soon published "Contemporary Greece," and his "Roi des Montagues." The worst of these Grecians is that they are so very "cocky" when they return home. They turn up their noses at common mortals. About and Beulé walked upon stilts ten feet high and assumed the airs of Emperors at least. But the former wrote books that pleased and became a pet of the imperial court. A man was wanted just at that moment to launch a Parthian shaft at the Vatican, and About was chosen. His "Roman Question" was the result. On his return he was welcomed at the Tuileries, a familiar guest at St. Gratien, and invited to all the court parties at Compiègne. Meantime Beulé had not been so fortunate, and had not succeeded in getting himself into the same circle, and after a time he became a little soured. Then he made new efforts, but failing to accomplish what he wished, went over to Orleanism. He was then fêted in the Faubourgh Saint-Germain, and regarded as a rising young man. He followed the fashion of the day, and wrote a work upon the Cæsars, which was understood—and intended to be—as a satire upon the Emperor and the imperial régime. Beulé was then more flattered than ever by the opposition, and had reasonable hopes of a seat in the Academy.

ANOTHER DUEL.

TWO CITIZENS OF NEW-ORLEANS FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI, AND ARE ARRESTED.

The New-Orleans *Republican* of the 16th inst. gives the following account of a duel between two tradesmen, of which mention has been made in our dispatches:

"Not long ago Mr. A. J. Bachemin and Mr. Wallace Wood, both residents of this city and well-known business men, disagreed over some business affairs, and Mr. Wood gave publicity to the trouble. About that time Mr. Bachemin was drawn as a member of the Grand Jury, and Mr. Wood was indicted for libel. When the publication was made, Mr. Bachemin announced the fact that his oath of office as a juryman prevented him taking any aggressive measures, and declined to say or do anything. His term expired on the 4th instant, and then he posted Mr. Wood in such round terms as is usual in those case. Previous to this Mr. Bachemin had sent two 'friends' to Mr. Wood, but that gentleman declined to accept the challenge in the form tendered, and he advertised his reason for not accepting a verbal message. Soon after the little hand-bill appeared on dead walls Mr. Wood took his shotgun and called at Mr. Bachemin's store, apparently on the war-path. Mr. Bachemin was informed, and did not visit his store on the 7th instant, but probably 'fixed' himself for an affray. The Police were informed in the matter, and both gentlemen were arrested and placed under peace bonds. For the time all was serene, apparently, but work was going on privately, and on the 10th a decision was arrived at. All efforts to settle the quarrel short of a duel failing, arrangements were perfected for the belligerents and their friends to go over to Bay St. Louis, Mr. Wood being the challenger. The seconds met last Tuesday, settling preliminaries. The weapons chosen were dueling-pistols, distance, twelve paces; place, near Bay St. Louis. Yesterday morning the parties took the early train, Mr. Wood being accompanied by Messrs. C. Whitney and Frank J. Wilson; Mr. Bachemin by Messrs. John P. Montamat and Chas. Ramel. On arriving at Bay St. Louis it was concluded to go to Touline, forty-three miles from this city, where the party entered on their work. At the first fire Mr. Wood's bullet winged Mr. Bachemin, taking his right thigh. The wound is not a serious one, though painful. After this there was a cessation of hostilities, and then came a change. It seems that our neighbors in Mississippi have grown tired of taking all the bad blood from New-Orleans, and concluded to give dueling in that section a decided check. The duelists must have had an intimation of this, as they left hurriedly, pursued by a posse of mounted citizens, who captured them all. The result was that the Louisianians were all arrested and imprisoned. At 11:40 o'clock, the duelists and attendants reached the city. The result of the duel showed Mr. Bachemin considerably lamed by a painful though not severe wound in the right thigh. The ball ranged from the inside of the *femur*, grazing the bone and out through the fleshy portion of the right thigh. The duel took place about 10:30 o'clock. Both principals were cool and unwavering. Mr. Bachemin being wounded at the first fire, necessitated a cessation of hostilities. A reconciliation was then effected by the intermediation of the seconds, and the whole party were placed in unison. Now came down the myrmidons of the law and arrested the whole party, principals, seconds, reporters, and all. They were finally released on giving a bond in $500 that they would appear on the first Monday of next month, and the whole party arrived home without further incident."

A HOME FOR LOST DOGS.

The London *Standard* prints the following: 'Oh where and oh where has my little dog gone,' may be a song amusing enough for a music-hall, as no doubt it is, but we question if it is not often uttered in anything but a jocular strain when evening comes on and finds the little pet of the family still missing. No one that has ever seen the pitiable distress of a lost dog will regret that a home has been established for them, where their owners may reclaim them, or where they may find other owners equally fond of the animal and willing to purchase and take care of it. There is no doubt but that the want of such an asylum has long been felt. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that more cases of hydrophobia occur in England than in the hottest countries in the world, and this in most instances has arisen from lost dogs being unable to get any water whatever. It may be said that valuable dogs are soon picked up; and this is true, or dog-stealing would not be so profitable a trade as it is at present. But there are many more policemen than dog-stealers, and the orders of the former are to secure all lost or stray dogs and forward them to the home. In New-York they have a somewhat similar arrangement, with this important exception, that men who there bring dogs to the home are rewarded according to the value of the animal brought, and thus it becomes a perfect nursery for dog stealing on a most extensive, if on a philanthropic scale. Again, in New-York they are not bound to keep them more than twenty-four hours, and at the expiration of that period those which are not valuable are put into a large vat, which is covered over and water turned in from a hose, and then in a few minutes it is all over. As a matter of course the valuable dogs are not so treated, but become a private source of emolument—and a very considerable one—to the keepers of the so-called home. Many of our readers may know where the Lost Dogs' Home is at Battersea. If they have not seen it they may at least have heard it, even when passing the station at full speed. The Home used to be at Holloway, but there the inhabitants, not unnaturally, objected to the piteous whinings of the animals, and the place had to be removed to a site found for it in the wilds of Battersea, between the York-road Station and the large reservoirs of the water works. Here, in sixteen very large pens, about 300 dogs can always be seen. They are of every breed and every kind and form of canine beauty, from the little Maltese lion dog that one might kennel in a quart pot, up to a mastiff that would almost require a small house to sleep in with comfort. The peculiar characteristics of dogs come out here most strangely in this dogs' refuge. The retrievers are as a rule the most quarrelsome, and have often to be flogged to part them when they fight. The bloodhounds (of which, however, only a few have been taken there,) are treacherous and uncertain, snapping suddenly at the man whom they had caressed the day before. The mastiffs alone maintain a sullen dignity, and, unless provoked by an actual attack, will make no quarrel, but, if engaged in one, it becomes a serious matter, for it is not easy to make them relinquish their hold of their adversary. The bull-dogs are the most peacable of all. They give no trouble whatever. There is a popular superstition as to dogs of this breed being most ferocious animals, and it only exemplifies the old adage of give a dog a bad name, &c. In reality, though not by any means good-looking, they are gentle animals. Yet one may train a dog to anything, and the indomitable courage of the bull-dog when trained to fight makes him one of the most formidable beasts of his size that ever stood on four legs. A good many of these are brought to the home at Battersea, and a great many most valuable animals are not claimed at all. Such is often the case with mastiffs, deer-hounds, fox-hounds, fox-terriers, and Newfoundlands. Some have very handsome collars on them, which seems to show that they must have belonged to people in good station, yet they are not called for, and are sold, after a certain period, for the cost of their keep. The home is not bound to maintain them more than three days, when it is at liberty to dispose of them to any one. In reality, however, it does keep them two or three months, unless they are diseased. In this latter case the process is very summary, for their mouths are simply opened and about ten drops of prussic acid dropped into them, and death is instantaneous. Of course, no very valuable dogs are destroyed in this way, but the number of valuable dogs that remains unclaimed is simply astonishing. For instance, one retriever was sold for the amount of its keep, which was only twenty-seven shillings, and at a dog show at the Crystal Palace a few months afterward it took a £30 prize. In fact, the home for dogs has become a perfect mart for buyers, to whom they are sold with just sufficient marginal allowance to defray part of the current expenses. It is needless to add that these small profits do not defray all, and that the Home for Lost Dogs is sadly in need of aid. It may, of course, be urged that when there is so much distress in London during Winter the dogs might go to the wall, but this would be just as logical as refusing a hungry woman in London streets a penny because there was a famine in India. We think it was Humboldt who said that the greatest conquests of man were the civilization of the horse and dog. Certainly there are no animals which appear to miss their masters so much. Some of the dogs at the home actually refuse food and pine away to skeletons before the actual pangs of hunger compel them to take a little. On the other hand, there are some that become savagely fierce, and spring even at the man that feeds them. In this instance they are a strange contrast to even the wildest animals that are caged in the Zoölogical Gardens, where, to their feeder at least, they are alwys docile. We really believe it would be safer to venture into some of the dens at Regent's Park than into the clean-kept pens where these lost dogs are kept. On the whole, the Home for Dogs is very well deserving of support and the study of any one interested in the canine characteristics of all sorts and breeds of dogs brought together. There are seldom less than 300 there, and there is an infirmary for those which are sick, though their diseases are not contagious. Still they are isolated, and there is one peculiar case in this little hospital, where a fox-hound of the purest breed has strayed in so chilled by swimming the river near Richmond that the poor animal has now the most unpleasant of all the dances which we know—that of St. Vitus. For the rest we have nothing to say except that all the dogs are well kept, well washed, well exercised, and thoroughly well cared for. For any one that wants to get a cheap and beautiful dog of good breed there are few places in London where they can find themselves more easily suited than in the Home for Lost Dogs."

THE IRON TRADE.

THE CAMBRIA WORKS—TROUBLE WITH WORKMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JOHNSTOWN, Tuesday, April 14, 1874.

On reaching Johnstown I learned to my great regret that the Cambria Iron Works, which are located in the village—the finest iron works in the country, and one of the glories of Pennsylvania industry—are closed. The extent of such a calamity may be judged from the fact that the company's daily production of iron and steel rails is three hundred tons. In their coal and ore mines, mills, blast furnaces, and accessory works, the company employ very nearly 7,000 hands, and of this number some 4,000 are now out of employment. No branch of the iron trade felt the effects of the panic of last September half so severely as the rail makers. But it is not on that account that the works are closed. There is trouble between the workmen and their employers, and, as might be expected, the trades-unions are at the bottom of it all. To make the matter clearer, I will start by saying that it has been a rule of the company for the last twenty years not to employ union men. Twice in that period the unions in Pittsburg have got hold of the men and persuaded them to join. In each case a strike followed shortly after, and in each case the men abandoned the unions and returned to work. Last Winter the union men from Pittsburg again visited Johnstown, and again persuaded the men to join, as on previous occasions. Trouble has quickly followed, and the works are closed. This company have a full set of rules and regulations governing their employes. They are precisely worded, intelligible to the most uneducated workman, and are printed and distributed. The preamble says: "All persons entering into the service of the Cambria Iron Company, in any capacity whatever, shall be taken and held to have made the following rules and regulations a part of their agreement of hire, service, or employ, and the act of entering into its service or employment shall of itself be considered a sufficient assent thereto; nor shall any plea of ignorance of the said rules and regulations be offered or received in avoidance or derogation thereof." There can be no excuse for a man not reading and making himself acquainted with the company's rules and regulations, especially as to matters of importance; and if he deliberately omits to observe so imperative and easily performed a duty, he has only himself to thank if untoward consequences ensue should he break a rule. Now, the ninth of these rules and regulations reads as follows: "Any person or persons known to belong to any secret association or open combination whose aim is to control wages or stop the works, or any part thereof, shall be promptly and finally discharged. Persons not satisfied with their work or their wages can leave honorably by giving the required notice; and any person or persons quitting work, or inducing, or attempting to induce, others to quit work other than in the manner prescribed in these rules and regulations, [two weeks' notice of leaving is required by the fifth rule,] shall forfeit whatever may be due or owing to such person or persons absolutely." It is idle to suppose that any new hand is not informed by his fellow-workmen, and within a few hours of going into the works, that trades-unions are not allowed in them, even if he has omitted or not had time to read the rules. There is no excuse, then, for his complaining that he is not allowed to join a union. But there is another and most important point in this matter. So far as wages are concerned, there is no need for a large portion of the Cambria Iron Works employes to belong to a union on account of the sort of co-operative plan of wages introduced by Mr. Morrell, the general manager of the works, some years ago. In order to avoid troubles and dissensions about wages Mr. Morrell offered to agree on a basis, and let wages rise or fall from that basis according to the selling price of rails as quoted in the market reports. A large number of the employes, after due discussion and deliberation, came to the conclusion that the proposed arrangement was a very fair one for all parties and accepted it. Those who preferred to go on in the old way, taking their chances of good and bad wages, were allowed to do so without the slightest pressure being brought to bear upon them to accept the sliding scale. Among those who accepted the sliding scale were the miners—the very men who originated the present trouble. The plan has worked admirably, more especially to the advantage of the employes; for, during the last few years, iron has been steadily rising in price, the men's wages rising in like proportion. The consequence is that the thrifty ones have become very prosperous, are owners of houses, and have money in the banks. But when the panic of last Fall came and iron fell rapidly and heavily, the men were not so well pleased with the arrangement, though, of course, they had to keep to it. Mr. Morrell has kept his large works running steadily all through the Winter solely for the benefit of his vast body of work people. Every one knows that orders for rails on any scale are few and far between, and that the company must have been working at a loss all the while. Their yards are stacked all over with immense piles of iron and steel rails, ingots of steel and pig-iron—millions of dollars worth. And yet to-day there is little or no market for rails. On the 1st of March last Mr. Morrell fancied he saw an improvement, which, after all, turned out to be only a momentary spurt, and he, unsolicited by the men, raised their wages. To his surprise and astonishment, the coal-miners informed him that he had not raised theirs sufficiently, and they demanded five cents more per ton mined. This he refused, quietly pointing out to the men their error—an error which they have since acknowledged. The matter was discussed by their union, and they were advised by other unions to remain firm. It was not long before Mr. Siney, the chief of the National Miners' Association, took a hand in, and the following very arrogant notice calling a meeting was issued:

MINERS TAKE NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the miners at their hall on Tuesday evening, March 17, 1874, at 7 o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Everything will go on as usual until this meeting.

By order of MINERS.

The concluding sentence struck every one in the village at once, and it was universally condemned for its undoubted import. Indeed, the men saw the mistake themselves, and at once set about tearing down all the notices, which had been posted all over the village. Mr. Morrell, returning from Philadelphia on the Saturday, read one of these notices posted on the railroad station. He walked at once to his office and issued notices to the foremen of the various departments to shut down that very day, and the order was carried out. Severe as was such a measure, public opinion in Johnstown is all in favor of the company—people well knowing the efforts made by the company and the sacrifices willingly made by them in order to keep all their people employed during the Winter. Numbers of the men, too, were averse to any strike or trouble, being well aware of the state of things; but having joined the union, they were compelled to act with the others. Beyond Mr. Siney making a speech, in which he said that the men must make the company give in by "fair means or foul," and the sending of some Kuklux letters to Mr. Morrell, advising him to prepare for death, the men have so far behaved in an orderly way. Many of them would willingly go to work again if they dared, for Mr. Morrell has only closed the works till the men give up the unions. During the last few days these have increased in numbers, and there are signs that the strike (for since Mr. Morrell closed the works the men informed him they were going on strike—rather an unnecessary proceeding) is weakening, and will soon end by the men giving up the unions. The action of the unions themselves has brought some of the miners to their senses. They want to establish a rule that no miner shall mine more than three tons of coal a day. Now, a stout, strongly-built miner can easily mine seven tons a day. Such will naturally object to having their earning capacity thus curtailed. Mr. Siney claims that the miners are only earning $25 a month. The last pay-roll shows this statement to be utterly false. There are any number of men earning $50 or $60 a month, and some as high as $93. As to the original cause of dispute, so far from Mr. Morrell underpaying the men, he is overpaying them, according to the sliding scale. Taking the price of rails in 1873 at $83 a ton and the present price at $60 a ton, there is a depreciation in the selling price of rails of about 28 per cent., while the price paid per ton for mining since Mr. Morrell made the advance on the 1st of March shows only a depreciation of 15 per cent. The men, as I have said, acknowledge that their unions were wrong in supposing that Mr. Morrell had not fulfilled his bargain, but they maintain that they are on strike in defense of their unions. In reality, they are all discharged. The men not having reported, but announcing instead that they are on strike, closes their connection with the company; but there is no doubt that, provided they give up their unions, Mr. Morrell will take all back whose places have not been filled.

It would seem to be madness for so large a body of workmen to endeavor to obtain work elsewhere, when so many mills and furnaces all over the country are not running, and thousands of men in the coal regions have to be supported by their societies, in consequence of the decreased demand for coal. So far as the pecuniary interests of the Cambria Iron Company are concerned, they would, doubtless, save a great deal by the strike continuing. But Mr. Morrell, who takes as deep an interest in his work people as any other intelligent employer of labor in the country, expresses his willingness to open the works to-morrow, and continue to run them at a loss till better times come round, provided that the company, and not the trades-unions, are allowed to control the arrangement of them. The whole thing began in a mistake of the men. They can rectify that mistake at any moment, if they choose to do so. Seeing their savings dwindle away, and the poor weekly pittance allowed them by their unions while on strike staring them in the face as the only means of supporting themselves and their families, will take the stubbornness out of those who are now loudest in their protestations. Many of the improvident ones are already beginning to feel where the shoe pinches. It is to be hoped that good sense will soon reassert itself among the men, and the Cambria Iron Works soon be in full blast again.

HERR KRUPP AND THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Herr Alfred Krupp, the well-known proprietor of the celebrated iron and steel works at Essen, was lately at Berlin. The *German News* says that besides audiences of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, Herr Krupp had repeated conferences with Gen. Von Podbielski, Inspector General of Artillery, and Gen. Von Kameke, President of the Artillery Trial Committee. He also accompanied the latter officer several times to the shooting-ground near Tegel, and witnessed the trial of the new field-guns. It is stated that but a few weeks previous there was considerable annoyance felt at the fact that, in spite of the urgent necessity for rearming the German field artillery, Herr Krupp had accepted large orders for the supply of guns to the Austro-Hungarian, Italian, Spanish, and several South American Governments. It is reported that Herr Krupp assured the German Government that he will first of all supply the German artillery with the number of guns ordered, and hinted at the same time that he is making arrangements which will enable him to furnish not less than 100 guns per week, instead of the fifty contracted for.

ANOTHER OF THOSE SINGULAR OCCURRENCES.

The Kenosha (Wis.) *Union* is responsible for this story: "On Wednesday afternoon of April 8, a short time after the gale came down from the north that capsized the two ill-fated fish-boats, a sister of one of the unmarried men on board, while busy at her work, became all at once deeply impressed with the idea that something terrible had happened to her brother. So excited and agitated did she become that she went to her mistress to beg she might go home. She knew nothing of her brother being on the lake that day, but had been informed that he was to go upon a vessel the next week. She ran home to her parents, met her father at the door, and exclaimed to him, 'Oh, how glad I am that Chris. is not on the lake!' 'But he is on the lake,' said the father, 'he took another man's place to-day.' 'Oh! then he is drowned!' The father started for the lake, and got there in time to hear the first news of the capsizing of the boat his son was on, and that men were still seen clinging to one of the boats."

THE DE BAUFFREMONT CASE.

On April 7, the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "A long-standing matrimonial cause between the Prince and Princess De Bauffremont, phases of which have been over and over again reported, was advanced a stage to-day. The Tribunal of First Instance, deciding contrary to the opinion of the Judge Advocate, held that the Princess De Bauffremont, the plaintiff, was not prejudiced by two former judgments against her, inasmuch as new facts had been proved; and that a case of libertinage was now established against her husband, which justified a judicial separation and a declaration that she should be intrusted with the guardianship of the children. It is unlikely that the litigation will end here. It is open to the worsted defendant to appeal, and beyond the Court of Appeal there is the Court of Cassation, and the prospect of a new trial in case of a vice of form or wrong declaration of law being discovered by that supreme tribunal. The acrimony with which the case has been carried on, and the abundance of money which the Prince has to fee counsel, renders it likely, to use a phrase familiar in the French Westminster Hall, that 'every degree of jurisdiction will be exhausted.'"

THE CREMATION PROPAGANDA.

A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The cause of cremation is making further progress. The furnace intended for the experimental burning of the dead, now in building in Dresden, is to be completed in a few weeks. Meanwhile a cremation society has formed at Vienna under the appropriate title of 'The Urn,' and has obtained the Government's consent for instituting similar experiments. The furnace to be built in Vienna will be after the design of Prof. Reclam, of Leipzig. 'The Urn' has a goodly roll of members to show already, and every day is said to witness additions. In Zurich, Swiss papers affirm, cremation is more spoken of and excites greater attention and zeal than even the proposed revision of the Federal Constitution, on which a vote is about to be taken shortly."

AN ENGLISH QUICKSILVER MINE.

An Exeter correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "A quicksilver mine is said to have been discovered at Exeter. It appears that, a few months ago, a few boys discovered some of the metal in the rock, or 'shillet,' as it is called, forming the bank of the river at Head Weir. It was suggested that the quicksilver had come there by accident, or designedly placed there, but a local chemist, named Hare, obtained permission from the Town Council to excavate the bank, and he has just done so in presence of the surveyor and other persons, and the result is the discovery of a large quantity of the liquid metal. Further operations, however, have been stopped pending the decision of the Town Council, who are the owners of the land or river bank."

BERLIN'S MAY DAY.

The *Cologne Gazette*, of April 7, says that the great changing day (April 1) has passed by in Berlin without more than a single being obliged to be accommodated there in the workhouse on account of being without shelter. There can, therefore, be no more mention of real want of dwellings. In the case of the dearest *hochherrschaftlich* (as they are there called) dwellings, the rents have also somewhat fallen. At the present time there are reckoned 15,000 houses, with 184,00 dwellings, and a rent value of 44,000,000 of thalers. Since last year there has been an increase of 539 houses, 8,000 dwellings, and of rent to the amount of 8,000,000 thalers. The dwellings standing empty represent a rent value of 460,000 thalers.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 20.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, the bill just received from the House of Representatives for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi, was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war, which was placed on the calendar. It provides that there shall be paid to every discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer, and wagoner, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, who served the United States in the war of the rebellion, the sum of eight and one third dollars per month for all his time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865; or, in case of volunteers, up to the time of the muster-out of the volunteer organization to which he belonged. In case of the death of any such person, the payment is to be made to his widow and children. Any bounties heretofore received from the United States, or any State, are to be deducted from the allowance hereby authorized. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes, or to persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to receive more than $10 for prosecuting any claim under the foregoing provisions.

THE DEATH OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, gave notice that on Monday next, after the reading of the journal, he would introduce a resolution commemorative of the life, character, and services of his late colleague, Charles Sumner, and would ask the Senate to proceed to its consideration then.

THE FUR SEAL TRADE.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, from the Committee on Commerce, called up the House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather authentic information as to the condition and importance of the fur trade in the Territory of Alaska, which was passed.

DEFENSE AGAINST INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, submitted an amendment providing that a supply of arms should also be issued to the Indians to protect themselves from the raids of settlers.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, said he could not understand why the gentleman (Mr. Buckingham) opposed this bill. It was unnecessary now to discuss the Indian policy of the Government, but he would at some future time present his views to the Senate on the subject. It was the habit of certain sentimentalists on this floor and elsewhere to deplore what they called the wrongs toward the Indians, and the Government had taken upon itself the exclusive control of the Indians. He had his doubts about the policy pursued. He thought it would be as wise to make treaties with, and put rattlesnakes upon reservations as to treat with and put the Kiowas or Comanches upon them. Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and others, while the settler was at work in his field, crawled through the grass to attack his cabin and murder his family, and then fled to their reservations where they could not be molested.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said it was the duty of the Government to protect the Indian as well as the white settler. There were many wrongs practiced upon the Indians which should be remedied. He withdrew the amendment, and offered another, providing that the State of Nebraska should furnish the Federal Government with good and sufficient bonds that the arms should not be used for any other purpose than that named in the bill—"Protection against Indian hostilities."

Mr. LOGAN expressed surprise at the course of his friend from Connecticut, (Mr. Buckingham,) and spoke of the Indian atrocities in Minnesota and elsewhere, where children were taken from their mother's arms and their brains dashed out on the spot.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

THE SYKES-SPENCER CONTEST.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report in the case of Sykes against Spencer for the seat as United States Senator from Alabama, with a recommendation that Mr. Spencer retain the seat and the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, presented a report of the minority of the committee, signed by himself and Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment, of which he gave notice a few days ago, declaring that John McEnery was elected Governor and Davidson B. Penn Lieutenant Governor, and that they were unlawfully compelled, by armed forces acting under the authority of the President of the United States, from discharging their respective official duties; that Kellogg and Antoine did, by the unauthorized and illegal action and interference of the Federal authorities, civil and military, obtain, and hold armed possession of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and requesting the President to issue his proclamation within ten days after the passage of this act, notifying the people of Louisiana that all hindrance, obstacle, or impediment on the part of the Government of the United States to the peaceable and legal assumption of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor is withdrawn, so that they may without let or hindrance proceed to fill the offices, and that the persons elected to the General Assembly on the fusion ticket may take their seats.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said this was the most important subject ever before the Senate of the United States, and he could not imagine it possible to present to the mind of an American Senator a matter of more importance. The Government of the United States rested upon the States, and upon them alone. They were the foundation and the only foundation of the whole system of the Government of the United States. He never believed in the right of secession, but always believed the States had formed a confederation from which they had no right to withdraw on account of the conditions of affairs throughout the South. Louisiana was here to-day, Arkansas would be here to-morrow, and at some day not far distant South Carolina and other States would be here. The Southern States, under the present Governments, would all go into a state of quasi anarchy. In emancipating one race in the South Congress had enslaved the other. Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and their associates never dreamed of universal suffrage. The statesmen of the Revolution and the men who formed this Government were not such men as we have to-day. They were not men of sentiment, but statesmen. The men who controlled the Republic during and since the late war, no matter how honest and well-meaning their intentions, were led too much by sentiment and not enough by statesmanship. Many of the Communists of France were men of the highest intelligence, and the leaders of that party were generally honest, but they were men of sentiment, and not statesmen. Robespierre was a man of that character. Mr. Bogy commented upon the condition of affairs in the South at some length, and said, Congress had taken away the rights of the Southern people by giving to the blacks the right of suffrage. Kellogg took possession of the Government of Louisiana by fraud, and the court created by him decided in his favor. These fraudulent Governors now come flying to the President for protection. He did not know where the President got the power to aid them. It was not granted by the Constitution, nor by the late reconstruction laws. Hence it was nothing but usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that was done while the Congress of the United States was in session; nay, more, it was done with the approval of the majority of the people of the United States in a partisan spirit. They had forgotten the fact that if one of the States of this Union be trampled beneath the feet of the President another might be. The fate of one to-day would be the fate of another to-morrow. Such trampling upon the States would destroy this Government, and who would rebuild it? Party hatred had led to all these things in the South, and if not soon arrested by a wise public sentiment of the nation the days of the Government were numbered, and it would not be long before its destruction. By the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the right of each State to prescribe the mode and manner of exercising the elective franchise had been taken away. The condition of the South was worse than that of the Roman Empire; for the Roman pagans were not such infernal rascals as the men who rule the South to-day. These States had fallen into the hands of rogues, thieves, and liars. He felt proud of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) that he had risen above party feeling, marked out a course for himself, and brought this bill in the Senate. In conclusion, Mr. Bogy announced that he would support the bill heartily.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said it was sad to see the indifference manifested by Senators in this discussion upon both sides of the Chamber. The whole history of the Kellogg and Pinchback governments in Louisiana was one of unmitigated fraud, and no pretense of law or fair dealing could be found therein. It was entirely a scheme of the Federal officials and a mere handful of the people of the State, who were now dealing with the votes of the colored people there, as they dealt in their bodies fifteen years ago. The recognition of these schemes by each other was like the recognition of burglars in a gentleman's pantry over his plate, which they had stolen from his sideboard.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had received from Gov. Kellogg a statement to the effect that eighteen members of the Legislature, elected on the McEnery ticket, had taken their seats in the Kellogg Legislature and acquiesced in the present Government, and also a list of six members who had refused to acquiesce, and another list of two or three Senators, elected on the McEnery ticket, who were contesting for seats. He had no reason to doubt these statements, and would put them on the record to show that the people were accepting the present condition of affairs in Louisiana. He had no doubt there had been gross wrongs and frauds in Louisiana on both sides.

Mr. BAYARD said he felt a doubt in accepting anything as a fact certified as such by Gov. Kellogg, who had been guilty of withholding the truth in his telegrams to the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) and had at last admitted that two Election bills had passed, in his dispatch to the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. West.) If was fortunate for mankind that as men lost their moral sense their intellects fail also. The real Government of Louisiana to-day was a military one. Lift the cloak of the Judge and the sword of the dragoon was revealed. It was a military Government protecting dishonest men in State offices. He read from the communication of Mr. McEnery to the President asking that neither Governments be recognized until all the facts be laid before him, and the reply of Attorney General Williams thereto, telling McEnery it was no use to come to Washington, as the President's mind had been made up, and the sooner the people acquiesced in the Kellogg Government the better it would be for all, and said the reply was brutal. Was it possible that an American citizen could not creep to the foot-stool of power and humbly petition without being repulsed in this manner! As an American, his very blood boiled to read such things. Withdraw your troops from Louisiana, call off your dogs, and let the State speak her own mind. If a collision should ensue, nay, if blood should flow, it would be far better for the people to lose some of those whom they value most than submit to such wrong. If men die in defense of their constitutional rights they are rather to be congratulated than those who survive them to live as slaves and not as free men. Of late there had been a very natural and sensible fear exhibited on the financial question, that the Government would violate its faith. That faith could not be violated in any way, and it was not alone in finances that it must be observed, but in the exercise of every other power. The honor of the Government should be like that of an honorable man, always the same, whether he be dealing with friend or foe. He appealed to Senators not to be led by a party spirit. Let no such feeling tinge legislation. There were some persons who believed the South should suffer some for her political course. From his heart he warned his countrymen against such sentiments. This country could not exist with the States of the South handed over to rapacity, venality, and crime. It was a crime to sow discord and bring war into the land; but not satisfied with that, these men in Louisiana called upon the strong arm of the Federal Government to protect them.

Mr. MORTON said the whole argument of his friend, Mr. Bayard was but an amplification of that of the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Carpenter.) When the Senator asked the President to recognize the McEnery Government, it was asking him to recognize the most gigantic fraud ever committed. The installation of the McEnery Government would be placing the minority over the majority. McEnery was the creation of Warmoth. They were united in the election, and could not be separated in the Senate. They were united by a Siamese ligament, which could not be severed without death to both. A majority of the people of Louisiana were of the same politics as Kellogg, and the minority was with McEnery. This was not a party question, nor a Southern question, but a national one, and the lawful majority of the State should be sustained.

Mr. SCOTT said, if no other Senator desired to speak on the Louisiana bill, he would ask the Senate to take up the bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal, that it might be proceeded with to-morrow.

Mr. CARPENTER said he hoped that it would not be done. The Louisiana bill should be disposed of without delay.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, obtained the floor to speak on the bill, and yielded to Mr. Conover, who moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was agreed to. At 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and, after a short time the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TAX ON BANK CURRENCY.

Under the call of States, various bills were introduced and referred. Among them was one by Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, levying a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, promissory notes, and other securities; and another by Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, increasing the tax on the circulation of national banks from one-twelfth to one-quarter per cent. per month, which he moved to refer to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, remarking that the effect, if not the object, of the bill was to tax national banks out of existence.

Mr. BECK said it was nothing of the sort.

After a brief discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, yeas 110, nays 102.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, desired to withdraw the bill, remarking that he did not want it to be smothered.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, denied that it would be smothered.

The Speaker decided that the bill could not be withdrawn, and it was therefore referred to the Banking Committee.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered resolutions for the recognition of Cuban independence, being the same as were recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Carpenter. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

UNIFORM INTEREST.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a uniform rate of interest throughout the United States and Territories, which was adopted.

TELEGRAPH IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Texas, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations, by the construction and maintenance of a line of telegraph from the City of Denison, Texas, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and thence along the northern frontier line of settlements, and by the various military posts to Brownsville, and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

THE CENTENNIAL AGAIN.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and make the bill appropriating three million dollars for the centennial celebration the special order for the 5th of May next.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, said the object of the motion was to get the question before the House, and let the House say yes or no whether the celebration is to go on or to be abandoned, to the shame and mortification of the country.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, protested against the House being called upon to consider an Appropriation bill of $3,000,000 which had not been reported from the regular Appropriation Committee.

Mr. KELLEY—It came from the committee to which the President's message on the subject was referred.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Kelley's motion. The rules were suspended and the special order made—yeas 154, nays 66.

THE ARKANSAS DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. WILLSHIRE, of Arkansas, offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of correspondence, telegrams, military orders, &c., touching the troubles in Arkansas, which was adopted.

UTAH.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered a resolution reciting a conflict of authority between the United States Courts and the Territorial Courts of Utah, and that the enforcement of the laws has been delayed and obstructed, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the regulation of the legal jurisdiction of the courts and officers in Utah. Adopted.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The House then, at 3:30, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Woodford, of New-York, in the chair) on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. After disposing of five pages of the bill, the committee rose.

DISCHARGED FROM THE CUSTODY OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary Committee, moved for the discharge from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms of George H. Patrick, of Alabama, he having given a satisfactory excuse for his non-attendance as a witness. Agreed to.

The House then, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

SACRILIGIOUS THIEVES.

George Gibson and William Graham, alias Walter Carter, the pickpockets, who were arrested on Sunday by Detective Henderson in the act of relieving the worshipers at the Church of the Strangers of their pocketbooks, were committed for trial in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Miss Sarah C. Harvey, of No. 64 Charles street, fully identified Graham, alias Carter, as the man who jostled against her when she was leaving the church. He was arrested in a neighboring saloon, investigating the contents of the purse, which he said he found in the street. Miss Harvey identified the purse as her property. Miss Emeline Bryden, of No. 29 Second street, identified Gibson as the man who thrust his hand into her pocket and made off with her purse, containing a pawn ticket and fifteen cents. Both the prisoners denied their guilt.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Presbytery of New-York has appointed the following representatives to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which convenes in St. Louis on Thursday, May 21:

Principals—Revs. Howard Crosby, R. R. Booth, C. S. Robinson, J. Murray, E. D. Murphy, H. H. Garnett, Elders Wm. A. Booth, E. M. Kingsley, J. E. Parsons, Geo. W. Beale, W. L. Skidmore, Samuel Thompson.

Alternates—Revs. David Mitchell, W. W. Atterbury, Geo. H. Wells, E. F. Hatfield, S. B. Rossiter, G. B. Bell, Elders Ralph Wells, L. E. Jackson, Wm. F. Lee, A. N. Brown, Benjamin Lyman, James Stewart.

EXPENSIVE CIGARS.

As Officer Scheck was patroling his post early on Monday morning, he saw James Smith emerging from the cigar store of F. H. Lohmeyer, at No. 217 Sixth avenue, having a bundle under his arm. He arrested him and aroused the proprietor. The bundle contained over $50 worth of cigars, all of which were identified by Mr. Lohmeyer. Smith got into the store by picking the lock of the front door. He was held for trial by Justice Sherwood, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Joseph Conroy and Peter Wilson, two juvenile offenders, were caught by Charles Gekenholz, of No. 86 Ninth avenue, on Sunday night, in the act of emptying his till of its contents. They effected an entrance to the store by forcing the rear door. Their plea was that they found the door open and merely entered to see what sort of a place was inside. Justice Sherwood, for such juvenile curiosity, held them for trial on a charge of burglary in default of $1,000 bail.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

DEMOCRATIC QUARRELS OVER THE SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, April 18, 1874.

The objective point of the late political campaign in this State was confessedly the control of the Legislature to determine the United States Senatorship. Democratic success was secured by a lavish expenditure of money in the close towns, and the help obtained through the independent action of the Prohibitionists, who were in most cases Republicans, and, in the balance of power they held, were able to act as valuable allies of their bitterest enemies on the only question which they used to justify their diversion from old party affiliations. But having got control of both branches of the General Assembly, by a majority exceptionally large and wholly unanticipated, the Democracy find the Senatorial contest one which promises to seriously imperil their future hold upon the State. The overwhelming character of the victory tended at the outset to give a very decided partisan aspect to the whole situation, as telegraphed to THE TIMES on the night of election, and seemed to dispose of the Senatorship in advance, on the basis of rewarding partisanship rather than recognizing merit in candidates, and the outlook for a few days was obscured by this blinded view of the actual condition of things.

Mr. W. W. Eaton, of this city, the most outspoken of all Democrats in the State, the bitterest of all party leaders, both in the pro-slavery time and in the war and after, naturally came to the surface with brilliant prospects of success, and there were few men who looked the field over with a full appreciation of the situation who did not feel, in spite of every apprehension, that this bold Democrat would carry off the Senatorial prize. It had been well known that Congressman Barnum was a working and formidable candidate for the place. He had, it was supposed, fortified himself greatly by making liberal contributions during the campaign, which would naturally give him, at least indirectly, the moral support of the State Committee, whose knowledge of his gifts and the value of them would inspire a sense of both personal and party obligation. Mr. Barnum, too, had the advantage of the active following of Mr. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and of the railroad interest of the State, now practically consolidated in Democratic hands, and was thus looked upon as much better favored than Mr. Eaton, whose strength is with the masses, and not with the leaders nor with moneyed corporations. Yet the magnitude of the victory, for the time being, threw the odds altogether upon the side of Mr. Eaton, and correspondingly shadowed the prospects of his opponent. This fact was recognized and freely admitted by the strongest of Mr. Eaton's antagonists in various parts of the State, and a prominent Democrat in New-Haven, writing to one in sympathy with him on the Senatorial question, made no concealment of the popular effect, but shrewdly guessed that a week's delay would change the appearance of things, and said that every day's journey nearer home would weaken Eaton and strengthen the opposition. Nearly two weeks have passed and this prediction is being verified, and with singular scope and force. Mr. Eaton's chances to-day have fallen away at least twenty-five per cent.

One reason for this change is that the party is considering what measure of obligation is due to those political elements, not traditionally Democratic, which have helped to make the victory so complete; and, again, what should the party do as a matter of policy merely to insure, so far as may be, a lease of power in the State. Can the party afford, on the strength of success won professedly in the interest of reform, to signalize that success by a violent display of partisanship in the choice of such a man as Mr. Eaton? These and other considerations are at work. And, moreover, Mr. Eaton's qualifications as a Senator, intellectually and otherwise, are being canvassed more than ever before. He has certainly attained notoriety by a record of sledge-hammer devotion to the Democratic Party, and it has been his good fortune to live during a period of history so critically important that even small men with the courage to say unpopular and treasonable things, might become notorious and yet not obtain the crown of a substantial reputation. As a legislator in Connecticut, sitting in a crowded House of over two hundred members, not, on the average, of great brilliancy, he has been conspicuous; but his successful work there has come more from his familiarity with parliamentary tactics and the force of his articulation and accompanying vigor of gesticulation—"the enthusiasm of the gestic art," as Walter Scott has it—than by the power of intellectual and original ideas; and if he were transferred to a broader field, where men are judged by capable judges, and where culture and deliberation go for something, it is doubted whether it would not be the destruction of the slight fame he has established in the limited sphere of his life-work. As a politician he has been a good, and always available, man to the party in times of adversity, and no man has made in adverse periods more striking predictions, which have invariably been annihilated by the sweep of time. As a lawyer he has served well in addressing the average jury, not with bright and telling thoughts, which would be apt many times to fall into stony places, but with impressive earnestness—and this is all. He is never heard of with a prepared brief before the Supreme Court, where legal strength may display itself with an appreciative hearing. And because of this record and this standing, with a full acknowledgment of his party services, Mr. Eaton is now on trial before the Democracy of Connecticut, and is being critically examined.

As between Barnum and Eaton, it is more a question of personal following through different influences. Barnum is rich and follows politics for the fun of the thing and to make acquaintances to help his iron interests, and he is not generally looked upon as a man who is scrupulous as to the means employed in party work. Eaton at least cannot be accused of dishonesty, and can certainly talk better than his opponent. Barnum opposes Eaton on general principles. Two years ago he himself proposed to be United States Senator if the State had gone Democratic, and he helped the party in the usual way. There had been talk of nominating Mr. Eaton for Governor, but Mr. Barnum said: "Gentlemen, if he is nominated, not a cent from me." He thought such a nomination would be a drag. Mr. Eaton became very indignant and sulky, and offended some of the most prominent Democrats in this city, who are to-day not especially active in his behalf. Mr. Hubbard was nominated for Governor and defeated. Now Mr. Barnum says Mr. Eaton shall not be United States Senator, and his friends say he means it. He is not over anxious for himself, they say, but will remain in the field and control the election. Within a few days Mr. Eaton has discovered that there is business ahead, and report has it that he has waited upon Mr. A. E. Burr, of the Hartford *Times*, requesting that gentleman to use his influence to have Mr. Barnum withdraw, with a pledge to him that when the next turn comes he (Eaton) will give him active support. I am told that Mr. Burr declines to interfere. He is friendly to Mr. Barnum, and the other day had a long editorial speaking kindly of him, and that was not pleasing to Mr. Eaton, who thought it was a thrust in the back. But Mr. Burr says Mr. Barnum shall have fair play, and so shall Mr. Eaton; yet manifestly in all this Mr. Eaton is weakening at home, and the outlook now is that he will be overcome by a very considerable majority. I am told to-day that some Democrats here, who are to announce themselves as openly opposed to him before long, will kindly inform him of his inevitable defeat and advise him to be governed accordingly.

I think you may safely rely upon this programme. That Mr. Eaton will not be Senator; that Mr. Barnum will be if he can get it, and if he fails will throw his strength in favor of Gov. Ingersoll and will win in that direction, unless Eaton gets out of the way in time to assist an organization in behalf of R. D. Hubbard, of this city. The safest guess will be that Ingersoll will get it. And then watch and wait for Democratic confusion and for some interesting party developments when the next election comes around. The Republicans of Connecticut can afford to occupy spectators' seats for a few months.

A DEAR DINNER.

Frank Reynold, residing in Twelfth street, invited Patrick Lee, of No. 213 First avenue, to dine with him on Sunday. They enjoyed the pleasures of the table, after which Reynolds proposed a walk. Lee charges that during their perambulations Reynolds snatched his gold watch and chain and made off with it. Reynolds was arrested and held for trial by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Court, in $1,000 bail.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EULING CONSPIRACY.

CLOSE OF THE EXAMINATION YESTERDAY—EULING AND LOUISA GERMS FULLY COMMITTED—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

The examination in the case of Ernest Bagnicki, alias Dr. Euling, Louisa Germs, and Charles Finck, the undertaker, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company, of No. 257 Broadway, of $10,000, by falsely representing that Louisa Germs died and was buried in Union Cemetery, was concluded, before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday. Finck, having been bailed, was not present. Mme. Bagnicki, wife of the prisoner Bagnicki, alias Euling, was present, in company with another woman, and shook hands with her husband when he came in the court-room. Mr. Orlando S. Stewart, Ex-Assistant District Attorney, was about making a motion to discharge Euling, when Mr. F. F. Vandeveer, counsel for the company, said that with the permission of the court he would reopen the case, in order to introduce the evidence of Dr. Nagle, of the Board of Health. Counsel for Euling and the woman Germs not objecting, the application of the counsel for the prosecution was granted.

Dr. John E. Nagle testified that he was Deputy Register of the Bureau of Records of the Board of Health. It was his duty to examine certificates of death sent in by physicians. The certificate of death of Louisa Germs was presented by the undertaker Finck. It was signed by Dr. Ernest Euling, of No. 95 Second avenue, and gave the cause of death as apoplexy. Not finding Dr. Euling's name in the register of practicing physicians, the witness returned the certificate to Finck, with a written request that Dr. Euling would call and register his name in accordance with law. On the same day, March 30, Euling called and registered his name as Ernest Euling, a graduate of the Royal University of Vienna, in 1842, and practicing from No. 95 Second avenue. Euling exhibited a document purporting to be a diploma granted by an Austrian college. A few days after Finck came and presented a requisition for a transcript of the record of death of Louisa Germs, the reason given in the requisition being that he desired the transcript to send it to Germany.

Mr. Stewart then moved for the discharge of Euling for the reason that the evidence adduced was insufficient to sustain the charge preferred against him. He contended that the evidence and papers in the case failed to show that any conspiracy had in point of law existed to defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company; there was no evidence to show that Euling had conspired with any other person to defraud the company, and for the reason that the steps supposed to have been taken by Euling could not have succeeded in attaining the object charged—the fraudulent collection of money to be paid in a legal manner by the company—for the reason that the policy of insurance, on which the collection was to be made, was, in fact, illegally issued, and void *ab initio*. Counsel on behalf of Louisa Germs made a similar motion, claiming that the act of conspiracy must be clearly proven to have been a joint and perfect combination between all the prisoners; that such confederation should be perfect as to the common object; that it was necessary all the parties should not only know that a swindle was intended by one of them, but that each should know all about the swindle, its extent, and against whom it was directed. Without such proof the charge was untenable. There was no proof of the kind against Louisa Germs.

Mr. Vandeveer, counsel for the company, in replying for the prosecution, said that all interests were insurable.

Justice Morgan said he had already ruled on the question, and decided the policy was valid.

Mr. Vandeveer, resuming, said that to his mind the proof of conspiracy was complete; they had proved that Euling, and Louisa Germs obtained the joint policy for $10,000, representing that they were about being married, although Euling had a wife living; that the certificate of death given by Euling was fraudulent, and that the coffin buried did not contain Louisa Germs' body. They proved by means of the confessions of Germs and Finck the existence of a conspiracy; that the woman Germs shammed dead, and imposed on a bona-fide physician; that Finck, on being promised $250, brought the coffin and laths to the house; that Euling placed the bricks in the coffin, and that Finck screwed the laths down over the bricks, and closed the coffin. The proof of death given the company showed that Euling and Finck perjured themselves, the one by swearing he attended Louisa Germs until her death, the other by swearing he had buried the dead body. The action of Finck in obtaining a transcript of the record of death under the pretense of sending it to Germany, when it in reality was designed for the insurance company, and so obtained in order not to arouse any suspicions the Board of Health might have regarding the case—if these facts were not enough to sustain a charge of conspiracy, the law was defective. Euling was not the first conspirator of his kind. Two brothers in Hungary many years ago obtained a joint policy of insurance and took a needy surgeon into their confidence. A coffin full of bricks fastened in precisely the same manner as Euling's coffin was buried. A certificate of death from cholera was given, and the insurance company paid the policy. Some years after the fraud was discovered, and all the parties arrested. They were convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. One of them died in prison. The present case was almost similar. Although the law unfortunately only made the crime a misdemeanor, he hoped the prisoners would be held and fully punished.

Justice Morgan said: "I shall hold the prisoners for trial on the charge of conspiracy."

Mr. Stewart then moved that bail be fixed in a reasonable amount. Mr. Stewart, for Euling, demanding a jury trial, while Louisa Germs elected to be tried in Special Sessions.

Justice Morgan said: "I will hold the prisoners for trial in default of $5,000 bail each."

Euling and Louisa Germs were then committed to the Tombs. It is understood that the District Attorney will to-day accept the girl Germs as a witness against Finck and Euling and send her to the House of Detention.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

About the 1st of March, William A. Lockhart, an Englishman, at present boarding at No. 257 West Fourteenth street, arrived in this City from London to seek his fortune. On the 11th ult., while looking over the columns of the *Herald* in search of a situation, he saw an advertisement to the effect that a person of good business capacity, having $1,500 to deposit, could find a situation as a clerk in a coal-yard, at a salary of $150 per month, and that proper security would be given for the deposit money. In pursuance of the advertisement Lockhart proceeded to Room No. 21, at No. 5 Dey street, where he met Frederick W. Sykes, of No. 33 Nevins street, Brooklyn, who informed him that he was about establishing a coal-yard, and desired the services of a capable man as a collecting clerk. After some further conversation Sykes agreed to engage Lockhart, and the latter deposited with Sykes $950, all the money he was possessed of, for which he received a receipt. Being anxious to enter upon the discharge of his duties, Lockhart called several times on Mr. Sykes, but the latter put him off from day to day with various excuses, and finally on the 19th ult. succeeded in gaining possession of the receipt which he had given Lockhart for the $950 deposited. Matters progressed for several days, and Lockhart, believing that he had fallen into the hands of a sharper, demanded the return of his money, and was met with a point-blank refusal. He thereupon made complain to Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court, who, on the affidavit of the complainant, issued a warrant for the arrest of Sykes. The accused was arrested by Officer Weber, of the Court Squad, and brought before Justice Morgan yesterday afternoon. He pleaded not guilty, and waiving examination, was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail, for trial. Lockhart, who intended to leave for California in a few days, was required to pledge his word to remain in this City for the purpose of prosecuting the accused, and the Magistrate ordered the papers in the case to be at once placed in the hands of the District Attorney, with the request that they be presented to the Grand Jury for their action at the earliest opportunity.

IN THE HANDS OF THE PHILISTINES.

John Hogan, of No. 284 Greenwich street, must be a verdant individual. On Saturday night he was robbed of his watch and chain and over $25 in cash by some persons at present unknown. He met a man named Joseph Lazarus on Sunday night in a liquor store in Hudson street, and imparted to him his misfortunes and described to him how he was robbed, exhibiting in the operation a roll of bills in amount $16. Mr. Lazarus professed deep sympathy with Hogan, and even volunteered to try and find the locality where he was robbed on Saturday night. They had only gone a few yards when Lazarus caught Hogan by the throat and quickly relieved him of his $16. He was pursued, however, and captured, but the money was not found. Lazarus was held for trial by Justice Sherwood, at Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, in $1,500 bail. Hogan's faith in human nature is much shaken.

A KANSAS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The Senate of the State of Kansas is now about to resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Josiah E. Hayes, Treasurer of the State, on charges of high crimes and misdemeanors, he having been already impeached by the House of Representatives of Kansas. The chief charges made against Treasurer Hayes are that he improperly and unlawfully profited by use of the public moneys, and that he appropriated to himself interest derived from deposits of public funds made on account of the State of Kansas with certain banks in New-York City. In order to take the necessary proofs, the Kansas Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, issued a commission directed to Col. George H. Hart, counsellor at law, of No. 176 Broadway, empowering him to summon and examine the officers of various New-York City banks, and requiring them to produce books and papers. Col. Hart has been engaged for several days past in taking these depositions, and the work of the examinations was concluded yesterday. It is understood that nothing derogatory to Treasurer Hayes' official integrity has been developed, however. The State of Kansas was represented in these sittings by Hon. A. L. Williams, Attorney General of that State, and Col. Mason, of the Board of Managers of the House of Representatives. Judge A. Smith Devenney appeared as counsel for Treasurer Hayes. The officers of the Park National Bank, Hanover National Bank, New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, Henry Clews & Co., and Gilman, Son & Co. were examined during the proceedings. The evidence will be transmitted to Kansas to-day.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist preachers held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, at their building, Eleventh street and Broadway. Rev. Dr. Mervyn presided. Pursuant to invitation, Rev. C. C. Goss gave a synopsis of a sermon which he preached on Sunday, concerning "The Wine of the New Testament." He submitted, in the first instance, that all the Scriptural evidence went to show that the wine used by the Jews in their religious services was unfermented. With respect to the wine made by Christ at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee, the evidence, he said, also was that it was new unfermented wine. There was no evidence that there was any other wine made at the feast except what the Master made, or that there was any fermented or intoxicating wine used on that occasion. The phrase in the account of the marriage feast, "when men have well drunk," would not, he contended, at all bear the interpretation that there was any such thing as intoxication among those present, but that it referred to the custom in that region at the time. The governor of the feast said to the bridegroom: "Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse," which manifestly referred to a general custom. All the evidence pointed to the fact that the wine made on that occasion was unfermented wine, or simply the pressed juice of the grape. The mother of Jesus was with him, and she said to him, "They have no wine," and he replied unto her, "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" which, in the Hebrew, signified, "What is that to thee and me." The wine made then was that which was fitting for the people who were present, for a Christian marriage and for the miracle that was wrought. Rev. Dr. Goss also referred to the fact that the youth of Greece were not considered men, and were not permitted to drink any wine until they were thirty years of age. He advocated the use of new cider in the Spring of the year, and said that good apples, peaches, pears and the like were good to eat, so their expressed juice made a suitable beverage. Rev. Dr. True did not think that Dr. Goss' views on the wine mentioned in the New Testament were quite accurate. His point was it did not mean fermented wine. His own opinion was that it meant both fermented and unfermented wine, and wine in its *oxus*, or vinegar condition as well. All three conditions he thought, were included, and the particular passage should be the guide as to what kind of wine was referred to. As regards Jesus Christ, there was no proof whatever, that He Himself ever drank any of the fermented wine. He might have done so, and he, (Dr. True,) believed that in those days there was no distinction between fermented and unfermented wine. Still, when they found Christ drink they could not tell by the words of the passage that it was fermented. When nailed to the cross, he drank of the wine which was offered to him, but it was the *oxus*, or vinegar. Before being nailed to the cross he refused to drink the other wine, or *oinos*, which was tendered to him. A point was here raised as to whether what Dr. Goss described as the new cider which it was good to drink in the Spring of the year was not kept long enough to become fermented or intoxicating. Dr. Goss said that so far as that suggestion was concerned, they could not be held responsible for the ill-doings of wicked men in their endeavor to attain to general principles. Rev. Mr. Harris supposed that there was nothing in the wine which would indicate its fermented or unfermented condition. There were two kinds of wine spoken of in the Old Testament, as well as in the New, coming under the terms old and new wine, whether fermented or unfermented. He believed that Christ did not make intoxicating wine in Cana of Galilee, because of the custom then prevailing among the Jews who used only unfermented wine in all their religious ceremonies. In fact, nothing fermented was allowed in the temple services. The words of the governor of the feast to the bridegroom could not, he thought, be construed into any suggestion of intoxication. At the conclusion of the discussion a hymn was sung, and the meeting adjourned after a brief session.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is regarded as one of the best organized, by laymen, for charitable purposes, in the Catholic Church. It originated in France, and all the councils and conferences spread throughout the world are affiliated with the Council General in Paris. Conferences are now established in almost every city of the Union. In New-York the council is composed of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the several conferences, governed by the President of the Society, and having for spiritual director the Vicar General of the archdiocese. On Sunday evening, the 19th inst., the first quarterly meeting for 1874 was held in the large hall of the cathedral school-room. Dr. H. J. Anderson presided, and on the platform were observed Very Rev. Wm. Quinn, V. G., Rev. Dr. Burtsell, Rev. Dr. Duffy, and Rev. W. Kearney. The hall contained nearly 1,000 men. Prayer was recited by the Vicar General, followed by some spiritual reading. About one hundred new members were introduced to and welcomed by the President. The Secretary, Mr. C. P. Devlin, then read reports from each of the thirty conferences in the City, which showed 1,059 active members on the rolls; average attendance at weekly meetings, 807. The members in twos personally visit and investigate the condition of the poor who apply for assistance, and deserving persons are then visited at least once a week. The number of families visited and relieved during the quarter was 2,934, or 14,670 persons, allowing an average of five to each family. The amount expended for the same period was $31,792. Rev. Drs. Anderson, Quinn, and Duffy delivered addresses, after which a collection was made and the meeting adjourned.

The society has a charter from the State, but never solicited aid. Its funds are supplied chiefly by the members, church collections, lectures, &c. During the past Winter, the following contributions were received: The Irish Emigrant Society, $3,000; County employes, through Alderman Van Schaick, $200; Public Works Department, $250; theatrical managers, per Messrs. Sheridan Shook and F. A. Palmer, $1,500; concert at Academy of Music for the joint benefit of the society and St. John's Guild, $1,800.

DESPERATE STABBING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTH WARD.

A desperate stabbing affray occurred in the Sixth Ward yesterday morning, which, in all probability, will result fatally for one of the parties concerned. Two brothers, named Michael and Patrick Clancey, reside in the tenement-house No. 488 Pearl street. Cornelius Mahoney, a laborer, occupies a room on the upper floor. On Sunday Mahoney and Patrick Clancey had been drinking heavily and had a quarrel, when Mahoney, being the stronger man of the two, knocked his opponent down. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Clancey, who had a large sheath-knife in his hand, burst open the door of Mahoney's room and attacked the latter. Mahoney defended himself with an iron bootjack and beat Clancey badly about the head and face. An alarm was given, and Officer Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested both men, who were covered with blood and presented a horrible appearance. It was then found that Mahoney had been stabbed in the abdomen. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where he now lies. Dr. Early, the hospital surgeon, pronounces Mahoney's condition to be most critical, and expresses doubts of his recovery. Clancey, on being arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday, was committed for trial without bail.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Bernard Caulfield and Robt. Neill pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Calvin Springer also pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary....Demas Watkins, colored, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Isaac Jacobs, charged with stealing three diamonds, valued at $1,000, the property of the New-York Diamond Company, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months....Robert Campbell, a notorious thief, who was arrested by Recognizance Clerk Denny, of the District Attorney's Office, while attempting to steal a gold watch from the wife of Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, on a Broadway car, on the 16th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Rogers was found guilty of receiving a gold watch stolen from John Van Leigh, of No. 480 Broome street, on the 28th of March, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....John H. Whitfield pleaded guilty to forgery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Andrew Ridley and Michael Knowles, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Michael Donohue pleaded guilty to carrying a slung-shot, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.....Edward Ryan, alias Charles Johnson, and James Moore were convicted of burglary on the premises of William A. Lotimer, No. 29 West Fiftieth street, on the 11th of April. Moore, having admitted his guilt, and declined to testify falsely on his own behalf, was sentenced to the mitigated penalty of four years in State Prison. Ryan, whose picture occupies a prominent position in the Rogues' Gallery, and who was known to the Recorder as an old jail-bird, was sent to State Prison for seven years.

A BUNGLED RAID.

SINGULAR ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE—A NUMBER OF LIQUOR-STORE KEEPERS ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

Some days since the Board of Excise furnished the Police Commissioners with a list of liquor-saloon keepers in each precinct who, they claimed, were selling liquor without a license. On Saturday the Board of Police referred the lists to the Captains of the various precincts with instructions to arrest the saloon-keepers, the Board of Excise promising to furnish the evidence necessary for the committal of the persons named. Yesterday morning the raid was made. In the Sixth Precinct Capt. Kennedy arrested John Kennedy, of No. 164 Worth street; Augustus Fulman, of No. 85 White street; James Burns, No. 65 Mott street; Ann Kelly, No. 55 Baxter street; Ann Voss, No. 19 Doyers street; Patrick McCullagh, No. 7 Mulberry street; William Barry, No. 41 Duane street; William Erbeck, No. 466 Pearl street; Owen Foley, No. 41 Duane street; John Lyons, No. 525 Pearl street, and Matthew Gilligan, No. 75 Mulberry street. Capt. William B. Lowrey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Jacob Matthews, No. 124 Cedar street; James Haskins, No. 143 Washington street; David Williams, No. 116 Cedar street; John Halzkamp, No. 92 Greenwich street; John J. Moorback, No. 155 Washington street; Peter Mink, No. 61 Washington street; George E. Hicks, No. 123 Washington street; Simon Flannery, No. 33 West street; John Hildebrand, No. 133 Washington street; Henry Weete, No. 30 Greenwich street; Henry Kahzs, No. 147 Washington street; Christian Hilkenmeyer, No. 133 Greenwich street, and Patrick M. Gannon, No. 107 Greenwich street. Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Henry Blakman, No. 4 James street; Frederick Kohnan, No. 6 James street; Andrew Paterson, No. 165 Chatham street; Charles Billers, No. 153 Chatham street; Edward Peterson, No. 238 William street; Thomas Norton, No. 14 Dover street; Timothy Driscoll, No. 59 New Chambers street. Capt. Caffrey, of the Second Precinct, arrested Frank Le Crox, No. 6 Ann street, and Loring M. Black, No. 14 Ann street. Capt. Williamson, of the Third Precinct, arrested Dietrick Murken, No. 212 Greenwich street; Patrick Banman, No. 58 Warren street. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested Matthew Jordan, No. 58 Warren street; Henry Welsell, No. 34 Jay street; Lona Bleekner, No. 410 Canal street; Henry Morrison, No. 349 Greenwich street; Charles Feitner, No. 25 Worth street; Andrew Hay, No. 472 Greenwich street; Thomas Rice, No. 149 Hudson street; Thos. Bloomfield, No. 205 Hudson street; and John H. Reilly, No. 258 West street.

The prisoners completely filled the Tombs Court-room. After the regular watch had been disposed of, the Excise cases were called. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, stated to Judge Morgan that he had no personal complaint to make against the prisoners. He had arrested them by instructions from the Board of Police, being informd that the Excise Commissioners would furnish the evidence. After he had made the arrests the counsel for the Board of Excise called on him and requested him to discharge the prisoners, as he was unable to furnish the required evidence. "And this," continued Capt. Petty, "I declined to do. I have the prisoners here awaiting your Honor's action."

Judge Morgan said: You have acted perfectly right in not discharging the prisoners. I am glad to commend your conduct in the case. Neither you nor the Police Commissioners have any right to discharge a prisoner after an arrest has been made.

The other Police Captains made similar statements. Judge Morgan then discharged all the prisoners.

William Ronan, Stephen Brooks, Philip Kane, James Shells, William Flanagan, and Michael Summers, liquor dealers in the Seventh Ward, were arraigned before Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Court, and their cases were set down for a hearing on Wednesday. The men were allowed to go on parole in the meantime. It is thought they are acting under legal advice in refusing to take out licenses.

"BOB" VEAL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, the case of Charles Clarke was brought up on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari sued out by his counsel. Clarke, as already reported in THE TIMES, had been convicted a few days since of having violated the sanitary code by the sale of what is known as "bob" veal, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100. Counsel argued that the conviction was illegal upon the authority of the case of Barto vs. Himrod, reported in 4th Selden, and in which it was held that the Legislature could not delegate its legislative authority; that even if it could the right assumed by the Board of Health to define what was unwholesome food, was too indefinite to be valid, and might lead to prohibition of the sale of many articles generally recognized as wholesome and desirable, both in liquids and solids. Judge Brady said the question of public health was one of paramount importance to the community, and the question of a legal conviction in this case should not be overturned without its being submitted for the consideration of the General Term. Counsel for the prisoner urged that there was at least a very grave doubt presented in the case; that before it could be heard in General Term his client's term would have expired; that he was a poor man, and his business and family were suffering as the result of the verdict; that the sentence was not such as would induce him to avoid responsibility if it should be finally confirmed, and that therefore, pending a hearing on appeal, he should be admitted to bail. Judge Brady granted the motion to admit to bail, fixing the amount at $300, and, satisfactory surety being furnished, the prisoner was released from custody.

DUNCAN D. TEMPLETON'S SENTENCE.

Duncan D. Templeton, who was convicted on Friday of assaulting his wife, Ida Maude, with intent to kill by shooting her, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. District Attorney Rollins moved that the judgment of the court be pronounced on the prisoner. Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial on the ground that the testimony of the prisoner's wife should not have been received, the Court of Appeals having decided that such evidence was incompetent. The other grounds on which counsel based his motion were that the court erred in charging the jury that they should pay no attention to the evidence of Dr. Clymer, which was important, the defense being insanity, and that they were as good judges of the sanity of the prisoner as Dr. Clymer was; that the court erred in not charging, as requested, on the questions of delusions; that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; and that the jury did not give to the prisoner the benefit of the doubt to which he was entitled. The motion for a new trial was refused. In reply to the interrogation of the Clerk, Templeton stated that he was a civil engineer, and had nothing to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him. Recorder Hackett, addressing the prisoner, said that it was only a merciful interposition of Providence which prevented him from being tried on a charge of murder. The court saw nothing but the recommendation of the jury why the punishment of the prisoner should be mitigated. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner be confined in State Prison, at hard labor, for the period of seven years and six months. Templeton received his sentence without moving a muscle, and walked to the prisoners' box with a defiant air. None of the friends of the prisoner or Mrs. Templeton were present when sentence was pronounced.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Blatchford called the Equity Calendar yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, and commenced the trial of causes....Notice was given yesterday that the Admiralty Calendar will be called in the United States District Court on Monday, May 11, and the Jury Calendar on Monday, June 8....In the case of Herman Baetjer against Christian Bores, Judge Blatchford gave judgment for the libelant, and ordered a reference to assess damages. This was a suit for the recovery of damages for the violation of a charter party....In the case of James H. Henry and others against the ship Monteagle, Judge Blatchford gave a decree for the libelants. The action was for the recovery of $660 damages for the loss of plate-glass shipped by the libelants from Liverpool on board the Monteagle....In the case of Charles Deems against the Albany Canal Line, Judge Blatchford gave a decree for the libelant in a suit brought by him for the recovery of damages caused by the sinking of his boat, C. M. Deems, which was being towed by one of the tugs of the line. The accident occurred in June, 1871, in the North River, in a collision with the steam-ship City of Brooklyn.

WHITE GLOVES IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, the Grand Jurors summoned were in attendance, but, instead of being charged by the court, were agreeably disappointed by being discharged. While informing them that their services would not be required for the term, Judge Brady took occasion to compliment them and the community on the fact. This, he said, augured well for the state of the City, it being the first time, in many months, in which it was not necessary to have two Grand Juries impaneled. This aspect of the criminal condition of the City was due, perhaps, to the formidable appearance presented to the criminal classes by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury when last impaneled, and, he trusted, if ever it became necessary to impanel them again they would present the same formidable front to criminals. They were then discharged, and the court adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR CALLED ON TO DISMISS THE PRESENT POLICE BOARD ON THE GROUND OF INCOMPETENCY.

The Board of Aldermen held a brief, but somewhat exciting, session yesterday. Early in the day three of the Democratic members held a caucus, which resulted in securing a sufficient number of votes to delay the confirmation of Ex-Judge Howland for Police Commissioner, the opposition to him being avowedly based on party grounds. Those who attended the caucus decided that no action should be taken on his name until the Mayor presented another candidate for the office now held by Commissioner Russell, whose term will expire on the 1st of May. As a part of the programme, the caucus agreed to vote for certain resolutions to be submitted by Alderman Ottendorfer, demanding the removal of the present Police Commissioners. The board met at 3 o'clock, the attendance being unusually large. Messrs. Van Schaick and Cooper were absent, and their vacant chairs were eagerly watched by other members. Mr. Vance presided, and the names of the heads of departments who are entitled to seats under the charter were called, but no responses were made. The Clerk then proceeded to wade through the minutes of the previous session, but he was interrupted by a motion, which was adopted, to suspend the reading. The moment this was done Alderman Ottendorfer rose and introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas the Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Assembly, after a most searching inquiry, and personal examination of the working of the Street-cleaning Bureau in our City, as is it managed under the supervision of the Board of Police Commissioners, stated in their report, viz: That the Board of Police, in the management of this business, has shown a culpable want of efficiency, and lack of that skill, system, and economy which the City has a right to expect from public officers, to whom such extended powers, grave duties, and large amounts of money are intrusted, and that the entire system of street-cleaning, as conducted by them, has been an imposition upon the people, and, therefore, came to the conclusion that the cleaning of streets in the City of New-York can only be thoroughly and economically accomplished by a board composed of men who recognize their first duty to be to the great mass of the people, who look at it in a sanitary and economical point of view, which position your committee are forced to the conviction the present Police Board does not occupy, and any permanent improvement can only be expected from a reconstruction of the Board of Police. Whereas chapter 335, laws of 1873, enacted to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, provides, in section 25, that the heads of all departments, including those retained as above, and including all other persons whose appointment is in this section provided for, may be removed by the Mayor, for cause, after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, that it be approved by the Governor, expressed in writing; and, whereas, this board would incur a grave responsibility if it should neglect to use all its influences in procuring a reconstruction of the Board of Police, to whose care the life, property, and welfare of our citizens are intrusted to a great extent, and whose present members have proved to be incapable and unwilling (as appears from the report of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities in regard to the management of the Street-cleaning Bureau) to perform their duty, therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this board it is the indispensable duty of his Honor the Mayor to suspend and remove the present Police Commissioners, in accordance with the provisions of the act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, and to reconstruct the Board of Police by the nomination of gentlemen as members of the board whose character and standing in the community will be a guarantee for their able, faithful, and honest management of the important trusts conferred by the laws on the Police Department.

Alderman McCafferty, in rising to second the resolutions, referred to the reports in THE TIMES relative to the Street-cleaning Commission, and said that the exposures made day after day in that journal would justify the presentation of the resolutions. He believed he was carrying out the views of THE NEW-YORK TIMES by supporting them. The conduct of the Police Department, in connection with the existence of gross abuses near the public schools in the Eighth Ward, was known to every member of the board, and it was due to the people to suspend, and, if necessary, to remove the men who were amenable to these charges.

No further remarks were made by any member of the board, and amid a scene of excitement the resolutions were carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flanagan, Gilon, Kehr, Lysaght, McCafferty, Monheimer, Ottendorfer, and Reilly—8.

Negative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Falconer, Koch, and Morris—5.

The Clerk of the board was instructed to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the Mayor.

Alderman Monheimer then moved that the board adjourn until the first Monday in May. This motion was carried by the same vote. Another motion to adjourn followed and was passed.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held yesterday, President Strack in the chair. The business transacted was mainly of a routine character. After approving of the minutes of the previous session, the resolution changing the name of Great Jones and Amity streets to East and West Third streets was called up, and a brief debate ensued. It was then referred to the Committee on Ordinances. A report was submitted by the committee appointed to present a testimonial to Sir Lambton Lorraine, stating that he had declined a public reception, but had accepted an invitation to accompany the corporate authorities of this City to the public institutions on Wednesday morning. The report was accepted and ordered on file. A number of general orders were then passed, after which the board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Aldermen, the members met as Supervisors yesterday. Mr. Vance was called to the Chair. The Committee on County Offices, who have had charge of obtaining subscriptions from officials for the poor, submitted a report stating that the Fire Department had donated $274, and the County Clerk $100. The report, after reciting the fact that the firemen had subscribed liberally on other occasions, and that the urgent necessity for applying the money to the relief of the poor is passing away, recommended that both amounts be appropriated to the Firemen's Relief Fund. The report was adopted.

A report was submitted by the Committee on County Offices in relation to paying the inspectors of election of the Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District for their services at the special election held in January. The report recommended that with one exception—that of Robert Earle—they be paid for the actual time in which they were engaged. It was approved.

A report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, adverse to paying certain claims for serving tax notices, was also adopted.

The following petition from the field and staff officers of the National Guard was received and filed:

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, being informed that there is a disposition in your honorable board to remove the Seventy-first Regiment from the armory now occupied by them, would respectfully intercede in behalf of said regiment, and request that the lease of the building now held by them be renewed, and that that regiment be allowed to continue to be stationed there, it being one of the most important points and the best-located armory in the City of New-York, and the regiment one of the most efficient and reliable.

With great respect, we remain your obedient servants,
Alexander Shaler, Major Gen. comd'g First Division,
W. W. Ward, Brig. Gen. comd'g First Brigade,
J. M. Varian, Brig. Gen. comd'g Third Brigade,
Emmons Clark, Col. comd'g Seventh Regiment,
George D. Scott, Col. comd'g Eighth Regiment,
James Cavanagh, Col. comd'g Sixty-ninth Regiment,
Josiah Porter, Col. comd'g Twenty-second Regiment,
John J. Shaw, Col. comd'g Seventy-ninth Regiment,
Frederick Vilmar, Col. comd'g Eleventh Regiment,
George N. McLean, Major comd'g Old Guard,
H. A. Gilderslane, Lieut. Col. Twelfth Regiment,
Dow S. Kittle, Lieut. Col. Eighth Regiment,
Peter Kraeger, Lieut. Col. comd'g Fifth Regiment,
Thomas Dempsey, Lieut. Col. Sixty-ninth Regiment,
Joseph Laing, Major Seventy-ninth Regiment,
Louis Hallen, Major Fifth Regiment,
William H. King, Major Sixth Regiment,
J. R. Hitchcock, Major Ninth Regiment,
S. Zuschlag, Major Fifty-fifth Regiment.

A communication was received from the Mayor containing an opinion of the Corporation Counsel, stating that he had reason to believe that many leases of armories are illegal. It was placed on file. The board then adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims were paid (number of warrants 159) amounting to $72,979 36. Receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $5,377 70; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $7,802 37; collection of assessments and interest, $562 50; bond and mortgage and interest, $833 95; market rents and fees, $665 75; water rents, $1,223 85; licenses Mayor's office, $32; sales of *City Record*, $18 65; fees and fines, District Courts, $22 50. Total, $16,539 27.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT.

City Chamberlain Lane makes the following weekly report: Balances, April 11, $2,966,307 93; receipts, $988,140 03; payments, $997,797 95; balances, April 18, $2,956,700 01.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday the following resolution was adopted, on motion of Commissioner Stern:

Resolved, That Dr. Joseph Anway, Resident Physician of the Charity Hospital, report to this board why he did not disclose the facts of the Croton oil plot, confessed to him, as stated in his note to Dr. Macdonald, by the orderly of the Penitentiary Hospital, April 9; also, when the two men were brought in on the 11th of April; and the confession of the convicts made to him, the said Dr. Anway, on the 13th of April; why all these facts, under the foregoing dates, were not communicated by him to the Chief of Staff, Dr. Macdonald, or to this board, prior to the 15th inst., the date of his first communication on the subject.

THE PANORMO MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

THE POLICE CLAIM THEY HAVE ARRESTED THE PERPETRATORS OF THE DEED—TIMOTHY FINNIN AND JOHN CARMODY THE ALLEGED MURDERERS.

The Brooklyn Police Department has just made public the fact that two men have been arrested, against whom, it is claimed, sufficient evidence exists, and is in the possession of the department, to connect them with the Panormo murder. In Police parlance, the detectives claim to have the prisoners "dead to rights." The Panormo murder was committed on the 23d of January, 1872. Prof. Panormo left his boarding-house, at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple streets, at 8 o'clock on the evening in question, to give a music lesson to one of his pupils at No. 41 Cumberland street. He left the house of his pupil a few minutes before 10 o'clock. At the intersection of Park avenue he was set upon by two men, who beat him terribly with clubs and robbed him of his watch and money. The robbery was not effected without a severe struggle, the marks of which were apparent at the scene of the outrage. After the thieves had effected their purpose of robbery they fled. Panormo staggered to Myrtle avenue, where he took a car and reached his boarding-house in a partially delirious state. When questioned he said he had been beaten by two men on a car, but his mind was evidently wandering. Shortly after reaching home he became unconscious, and remained in that condition until two days afterward, when he died. The Police made the most desperate efforts to arrest the murderers, but at that time, owing, it was said, to a want of harmony in the Department, nothing came of the many arrests made in connection with the murder. The crime was supposed to have been committed by a party of roughs styled by the Police the "Hudson avenue gang." Shortly after the murder, a member of this gang, named McLaughlin, was arrested on a charge of highway robbery, and sent to State Prison for seventeen years. In pursuance of a practice which has much favor among the Brooklyn detectives, McLaughlin was repeatedly interviewed at Clinton State Prison with a view of inducing him to make a "confession." McLaughlin, as men of that class invariably do, pretended that he knew all about the murder, but refused to make any statement whatever in connection with the matter unless he was first taken to Brooklyn, and there promised by the District Attorney a pardon. Gen. Jourdan had not power to make any such promise, and the Police were saved by the inability to guarantee a pardon from a blunder similar to that which the arrest and "confession" of Lucette Myers led them into. The matter was then allowed to rest until about four months ago, when detectives Crook and Carr, aided by Gen. Jourdan, President of the Police Commissioners, got on the track of two men belonging to the "Hudson avenue gang," who, it was said, brought suspicion on themselves by suddenly leaving the city just after the Panormo murder. The names of the men are Timothy Finnin and John Carmody, alias "The Kid." The former resides at No. 138 Portland avenue, and the latter at No. 112 Smith street. It does not appear that the men were out of Brooklyn for some months back, but the detectives found it necessary to affect their arrest in a most mysterious manner. Carmody was taken in a dark street just after leaving a saloon in which he had been playing cards, hustled into a hack, and driven to the Fourth Precinct Station-house. His arrest occurred on Saturday, and on Sunday evening Finnin, who had spent Saturday on a drunken debauch in the "Bandbox," on Water street, in this City, was arrested in Brooklyn on a quiet street, and, like Carmody, pushed into a hack and driven to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. By order of the Police Commissioners the arrest of the men was kept secret until yesterday, and in the meantime the prisoners were kept apart. The prisoners are detained in different station-houses, and the most vigorous measures were adopted to make them "confess." Yesterday nearly a page of a Brooklyn afternoon paper, which is said to be largely owned by the Police Commissioners, was taken up with an exclusive history full of minute details of the efforts of the detectives to capture the men who are now under arrest charged with the murder of Panormo. The Police still refuse to give any information to the press generally, but it is stated on good authority that District Attorney Rodman, Judge Moore, and Gen. Jourdan interviewed the prisoners separately at the Fourth Precinct Station-house, Finnin being brought from the Tenth Precinct for that purpose. It is said that during the interview, Carmody, alias "The Kid," for what consideration, however, is not stated, made a "confession" and gave other information, which led the Police to arrest two men as witnesses who reside near the scene of the assault—that is, the place the Police claim to have been the scene of the assault—on Panormo. Panormo spoke of the assault as having occurred on a car, but, as above noted, his mind was probably wandering at the time, and, in any event, as the statement conflicts with the detectives' "theory," no account has been taken of it. The witnesses arrested, or said to be arrested—for the Police refuse to impart any information on the subject—are supposed to have been present in a saloon into which Carmody and Finnin came a few minutes after the attack on Panormo. It is said that Carmody and Finnin, while in conversation in the saloon, made important statements in connection with the murder, which are now in possession of the Police. It is claimed by the detectives that they have ample evidence to convict the men in custody of Panormo's murder.

PRIZE-FIGHT YESTERDAY AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.

A crowd of roughs left this City in a sail-boat at an early hour yesterday morning and proceeded to Great Neck, Long Island, to witness a prize-fight between "Jack" McCarthy and "Billy" Cavanagh, who had recently made a match to fight at catch weight for $200. The boat left Thirty-fourth street, North River, at midnight and proceeded to Seventy-seventh street, East River. At this place the principals and their seconds were taken on board, and proceeded to Great Neck, were they arrived shortly before daylight. A suitable plot of ground was selected, and a ring formed. The pugilists were then brought on shore, and hastily entered the inclosure. A long delay ensued in selecting a referee, and the affair would have ended in a fizzle had not a Brooklyn "sport" been selected. After that official agreed to act, the men tossed for corners; McCarthy won, and selected the south-west corner, where he had his back to the pitiless rain that came down in torrents, drenching the pugilits and the assembled roughs. The men hastily stripped, and were soon ready to commence. John Logan and Mike Gannon seconded McCarthy, while William McAuliffe and John Stevens seconded Cavanagh. Andrew Townsend was umpire for Cavanagh and John Costello for McCarthy. All being ready the principals and their seconds advanced to the centre of the ring and exchanged the usual civilities. The seconds then left the ring, the men shook hands, and the fight began. In the first round the fighting was desperate. Cavanagh punished his opponent terribly about the body. McCarthy forced the fighting and delivered a heavy right-hander on Cavanagh's nose. The latter then clinched McCarthy and threw him. First blood was claimed by McCarthy's seconds and allowed amid loud cheering. On time being called for the second round Cavanagh's friends urged him to force the fighting. Both were excited and a desperate struggle ensued, until they closed, when Cavanagh again threw McCarthy. As the fight progressed McCarthy fought shy of his opponent. The latter would not be denied, and in the third round delivered a heavy blow on McCarthy's left eye and knocked him down. The fourth round was in McCarthy's favor. He had the best of the fighting, and punished Cavanagh terribly about the face. The round ended by Cavanagh fighting him down. The fighting in the fifth and sixth rounds was decidedly in Cavanagh's favor. McCarthy's hands were badly puffed up and swollen from coming in contact with his opponent's head. In the seventh round McCarthy tried to turn the battle in his favor, but was unable to do so, as Cavanagh forced the fighting and ended the round by delivering a heavy blow on McCarthy's jaw and knocked him down. His seconds had a great deal of trouble in persuading him to fight another round. But on time being called he again faced his opponent. Cavanagh rushed at him and struck blow after blow until McCarthy fell bleeding and helpless in the middle of the ring. The sponge was thrown up in McCarthy's corner as a token of his defeat, and Cavanagh was decalred the winner. The fight lasted forty-five minutes. Cavanagh was not much punished, with the exception of bruised ribs, a few marks on his left cheek, and a pair of black eyes. McCarthy was terribly punished; his left eye was closed, and his right blackened, and his nose and mouth were beaten out of their natural shape. The pugilists were taken on board the sail-boat, and returned to this City about noon. McCarthy belongs to Williamsburg. Cavanagh is a resident of this City, and formerly worked in the Manhattan Gas-house.

PROSPECT PARK.

In reply to inquiries respecting the improvements made in Prospect Park during the past Winter, and those projected for the Spring and Summer, Mr. Quevedo stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that they had had little money, hardly anything had been done since last Autumn, and that but little would be done during the present year. They had only about $50,000 on hand at present, and that would be barely enough to meet the ordinary maintenance expenses of the park. The only work of any importance on improvements now going on, besides the planting of a few trees, was that on the large fountain in the plaza at the entrance to the park. The work on this beautiful ornament to the plaza has been carried on unremittingly whenever the weather permitted, and it will now be completed without any delay. A pipe is being laid to connect it directly with the reservoir, which it is supposed will afford sufficient power to throw a stream a hundred and fifty feet high. A waste pipe which will carry the water from the basin to the skating lake in the park is also being put down, thus securing a large supply of clear water for the lake. He said there was no appropriation made for the park this year, and that they were not going to ask for any, as Brooklyn was now in favor of retrenchment.

A CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

RESIGNATION OF REV. DR. MERSERVE, OF STATE STREET CHURCH, BROOKLYN, ACCEPTED.

In conformity with the polity of the Congregational Church, a council of the Brooklyn Congregational churches was called yesterday afternoon to determine upon the resignation of Dr. Isaac C. Merserve, Pastor of the State Street Church, to "review the action of the church in the premises, and, if deemed expedient, to confirm it." The council is merely an advisory body, but it is customary, on the occasion of the ordination or resignation of a Pastor, to confer with sister congregations on the subject. Dr. Merserve has been Pastor of the State Street Church for a period of three years, and his relations with his congregation have been of the most cordial and affectionate character. It is generally conceded that the services he rendered the society have been almost inestimable, and so thoroughly have they been appreciated that when he tendered his resignation it was not accepted. Dr. Merserve, however, insisted on its acceptance, having previously determined to accept an invitation to assume charge of the new Congregational church in New-Haven, and reluctantly they were compelled to accede to his wishes. With the view of ratifying their action the council yesterday was called. The churches represented were: Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. W. H. Whittemore, delegate; Clinton Avenue Church, Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, Pastor, and Wm. Searles, delegate; Plymouth Church, Samuel B. Duryea, delegate; South Congregational Church, Rev. A. J. Lyman, Acting Pastor, and S. S. Marples, delegate; Elm Place Church, Rev. Isaac Clark, Pastor, John Airin, delegate; Central Church, D. W. Brigham, delegate; Lee Avenue Church, H. C. Hodgon, delegate; Puritan Church, Rev. Charles H. Everest, Pastor, and Thomas M. McNare, delegate; New-England Church, Rev. John H. Lockwood, Pastor, and Wm. B. French; Church of the Covenant, John Stafford, delegate.

Rev. Isaac Clark was appointed Moderator and Mr. H. H. Lyman, Scribe. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which the Moderator announced the object of their meeting. An extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Directors of the church, held April 13, was read, setting forth the facts as stated.

In reply to a question of the Moderator respecting the reason of his resignation, Dr. Merserve said: "At the time I announced my intention of resigning, I did not state my reason for so doing. But I saw my way pretty clearly, and I pressed it until it was accepted. I have accepted the pastoral charge of the Davenport Church of New-Haven, Conn., and that was my motive for resigning here."

A member asked if he thought he would be more useful in the field of labor opened for him in New-Haven than he would be in Brooklyn.

Dr. Merserve—The facts of the case are simply these: It is well known that I came to this church three years ago, and we took hold of this enterprise when it seemed to be in a very hopeless condition. Every one who is acquainted with the true state of affairs knows the difficulties to contend with in this part of the City, and he can very well imagine that my three years of pastoral labor have been very arduous and trying years. The church seems to me to be now, if it holds together, shoulder to shoulder, in what I regard to be a promising condition, and able to go on prosperously. The call I received was unanimous—there was not one vote against it, and, after considering the state of things there, the state of things here, my own health, the time of service and the outlook, I was forced to the conclusion that not only was it proper, but it was incumbent upon me to make this change. The church in New-Haven is comparatively a new enterprise; it has been but a few years in existence; it only dedicated its new building last week; and as its future is before it, its history to make, and as they were so thoroughly, heartily, enthusiastically united in the request that I should become their Pastor, after consultation with my brethren I resolved to accept it.

Mr. Robbins, Chairman of the delegation of the State Street Church, said that the congregation was eminently satisfied with Dr. Merserve, and their relations were always of a pleasant character. They regretted his going, but as he was determined upon it, they bid him God-speed, feeling that he had done a good work among them.

The council then held a secret session for about fifteen minutes, and on reopening its doors the Moderator announced that they had confirmed the action of the church respecting the resignation of Dr. Merserve. Subsequently a resolution was adopted commending Dr. Merserve to his new charge in New-Haven, and the proceedings of the council then terminated with prayer.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR ASSAULTING A WOMAN.

In Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Larremore and a jury, yesterday, the case of Louisa Kritzler against Stephen Tetts, for assault and battery, was tried and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $500. The story of plaintiff, as stated in response to questions put by her counsel, Mr. Henry Morrison, was, that she kept a fruit and vegetable stand at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue; that on the 20th of June, 1872, in the evening, she swept the refuse, consisting of cherry-pips, &c. from her stand, and took the garbage and placed it in a barrel in front of the defendant's hardware store. Defendant complained of her having thrown her garbage into his ash-barrel, and, taking a spade, threw a portion of the garbage back on her stand. She promptly responded by throwing the same in his face, to which he answered by striking her in the abdomen with the spade. She fainted on receiving the blow, and was carried into a neighboring saloon, where she was compelled to remain for the night. Medical testimony was produced on behalf of the plaintiff to the effect that she had suffered from peritonitis, and was confined to her house and away from her business during three weeks. Defendant, on his side, testified that in front of his premises he had a quantity of lime for setting stoves, which had been several times injured by plaintiff throwing her garbage on it; that on the night in question he forbade her doing so, but she paid no heed to him; that he followed her to her stand and threw there what she had thrown on his premises; that he used no unnecessary violence, but a crowd collecting, he was pushed against her, and she then throwing dirt and ashes in his face, he became exasperated, and struck her with the back of the spade he held in his hand. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $500.

ALMOST A MURDER.

Patrick Fitzgibbons and Lawrence Gerald, two roughs, hailing from the Fourth Ward of this City, were arrested Sunday evening, charged with committing a felonious assault upon Patrick Driscoll. The young man (Driscoll) has for some time been paying his attentions to a young woman in Blissville, Long Island City, and matters went on very smoothly until Fitzgibbons stepped in and made an effort to gain the young woman's favor, but failed. He became jealous, and resolved to be avenged upon Driscoll, and, in company with his friend, Gerald, visited Blissville Sunday, and called at the house of the young woman. Fitzgibbons and his companion had been drinking very deeply, and were very much intoxicated when they came in, and, upon finding young Driscoll there before them, they began to insult him, using low epithets, and upon his attempting to resent them, they became violently demonstrative. Driscoll then left the house, but his persecutors followed, and, catching Driscoll, Fitzgibbons assaulted him several times with an open knife, inflicting a number of ugly wounds upon his face and neck, from which the blood spouted, and he fell down in a faint. The men then kicked and stamped upon his body, and left him for dead. The attack was seen by three officers of the Second Precinct, who gave chase, and, after a short run, captured the two cowardly rascals. Young Driscoll's wounds are pronounced to be of a very serious nature, and some doubts are expressed for his recovery.

SMALL-POX IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

Sanitary Inspector Tracey, while making a tour of inspection through the Sixth Ward yesterday morning, discovered two children, named Mary Shea and Jane Sullivan, sick with small-pox on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 51 Park street. The fact was at once reported to Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, who took the necessary steps to properly and thoroughly disinfect the entire house, so as to prevent the spread of the disease. The discovery of the dreaded scourge created the greatest excitement among the families in the house, but Dr. Tracey is confident of his ability to isolate the two cases found and to render the rest of the inhabitants safe from the infection.

MODEST FEES.

Gen. Sandford applied to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an attachment to compel Charles J. Guiteau, an attorney, to account for and pay over moneys collected on behalf of Reis Bros. It was stated on behalf of the application, that Guiteau had collected $175, and on being applied to for the money, less his fees, replied that his fees for such collections amounted to one-half the whole amount of the claim, and as he had succeeded in collecting only half he was entitled to retain it. In opposition to the application Mr. Guiteau claimed not only that he was justly entitled to the amount withheld by him, but that the papers on which the application was made were indefinite and defective. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 20.—Grain in store—28,783 bushels Wheat, 608 bushels Rye. Barley, exclusive of stock held by maltsters, 10,500 bushels; 1,472 bushels Peas; 1,525 bushels Barley-malt. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—6,800 bbls. Flour, 39,500 bushels Wheat, 55,600 bushels Corn, 35,812 bushels Oats, 2,836 bushels Barley. Exports—37,600 bushels Wheat, 45,600 bushels Corn, 24,300 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley, 1,600 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 47; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 65@$1 75. Corn in fair demand; sales of 5,000 bushels new, on the track, at 82c.@83c.; old held at 86c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 56c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; No. 3 Western, $1 50. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2 10; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $17; Short Cuts, $17; Extra Clear, $19; Hams, 13c.; Canvassed, 14c.; Shoulders, 9c.; Canvassed, do., 10c.; Breakfast Bacon, 10c.; Canvassed, do., 11c.; Smoked Beef, 16c.; Canvassed, do., 17c.; Beef-tongues, $6 ℔ dozen. Lard, in tcs. and bbls., $10\frac{1}{2}$c.; kegs and tubs, 11c. Seeds in good demand; sales of Timothy at $2 80@$3 15; Clover, $6 25@$6 75.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged; in good demand for to supers Double Extra Fall. Wheat strong; No. 2 Spring held at $1 30; sample lots of No. 3 Fall sold at $1 43; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55@$1 56. Corn active and higher at 68c.@$68\frac{1}{2}$c. for No. 2 mixed on track; 68c., May; Regular, $69\frac{1}{4}$c., June. Oats firm and in fair demand at 49c. for No. 2 on track. Barley—Demand light; holders firm; sales of choice Minnesota at $1 65; sample lots of Wisconsin, $1 85. Rye higher at 97c.@98. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork quiet but firm at $16 75. Dry-salted Meats held firmly at $6\frac{1}{8}$c. for Shoulders; $8\frac{3}{4}$c. for Clear Rib Sides; $8\frac{7}{8}$c. for Clear Sides, spot. Bacon strong; some sales higher; sales at 7c.@$7\frac{1}{8}$c. for Shoulders; $9\frac{5}{8}$c.@$9\frac{3}{4}$c. for Clear Rib Sides; $9\frac{7}{8}$c.@10c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm; little on the market; choice Kettle sold at 10c. Live Hogs active at a range of $5@$5 75. Cattle quiet at $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $4@$4 50 for fair Butchers'; $5@$6 $37\frac{1}{2}$ for good to extra Steers. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs, and 1,000 Cattle.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at opening; dull and lower at close; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., $1 26, spot; $1 $26\frac{3}{4}$, May; $1 $27\frac{3}{4}$ June; No. 3 Spring, $1 $21\frac{1}{4}$; Rejected, $1 12. Corn opened firm, but closed dull and lower at 64c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; $64\frac{3}{4}$c. May; $65\frac{1}{4}$c. June; new No. 2 Mixed, 63c.; Rejected old, $62\frac{1}{2}$c. Oats firm and in fair demand at $45\frac{3}{4}$c. for No. 2, spot; $46\frac{5}{8}$c. May. Rye—No. 2 quiet at 92c.@$92\frac{1}{2}$c. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 62@$1 65 for No. 2 Spring; $1 37@$1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork active and higher at $16 75, spot or May; $16 95 June. Lard in fair demand and higher at $9 70@$9 75, cash or May; $9 $87\frac{1}{2}$, June. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Short Rib Middles at $8 80, spot; $8 90, May; both loose. Whisky—Nothing done; $94\frac{1}{2}$c. bid; 95c. asked. Freights nominal—Corn, to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 178,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Rye, and 8,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 20.—Flour steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 58; White Canada, $1 83@$1 85. Corn firm; held at 84c.@85c. Barley dull; sales 3,500 Canada at $1 75. Peas in demand; sales 8,000 bushels Canada, to arrive, at 92c., in bond. Corn-meal—$1 65 for Bolted and $1 60 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—27,800 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Barley, 4,200 bushels Peas, 164,900 feet of Lumber.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Flour quiet but firm and unchanged. Wheat steady and in good demand; choice White, $1 85@$1 87; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 85; good to prime Red, $1 75@1 80; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 70; Pennsylvania do., $1 78@$1 80; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 60@$1 74; Western Spring, $1 53@$1 55. Corn quiet; Southern White and Southern Yellow, 86c.@87c.; Western Mixed, old, $88\frac{1}{2}$c.@89c.; new, $85\frac{1}{2}$c. Oats slow; Southern, 65c.@68c.; Western, 62c.@65c. Rye quiet but firm at $1 03@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Western Butter firm and in fair demand; receipts light; good to prime new Tub, 32c.@36c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1@$1 01.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 43@$1 45. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and steady at 48c.@56c. Rye firm at $1 06. Barley in fair demand; sales of California, to arrive, at 85c. Butter in good demand and unchanged. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard quiet, but firm at $9\frac{7}{8}$c. for Steam. 10c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats active and higher at $6\frac{3}{8}$c. for Shoulders, spot; buyer May, $6\frac{1}{2}$c.; seller May, $6\frac{1}{2}$c.; June, $6\frac{3}{4}$c.; July, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, $8\frac{3}{4}$c., spot; Clear Sides, $9 20@$9 25, spot, all loose; held higher at close. Bacon strong at 7c. for Shoulders; $9\frac{1}{2}$c. for Clear Rib Sides; $9\frac{7}{8}$c. for Clear Sides, all packed; sales of Clear Rib Sides at $9\frac{1}{4}$c., loose. Whisky firm at $92\frac{1}{2}$c.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 80 for No. 1 White Wabash, $1 68 for No. 2 do.; $1 $59\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 1 White Michigan, $1 48 for No. 2 do., $1 70 for Extra, $1 $50\frac{1}{2}$ for Amber Michigan; May, $1 52; June, $1 $55\frac{1}{4}$; No. 1 Red, $1 $50\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 do., $1 45. Corn quiet and weak at $72\frac{1}{2}$c.@$72\frac{3}{4}$c. for High Mixed; May, 72c.; June, $72\frac{1}{2}$c.; July, 73c. Oats dull and unchanged at $54\frac{3}{4}$c. for No. 1, 52c. for No. 2, $52\frac{1}{2}$c. for Michigan. Clover-seed sold at $5 60@$5 75; Mammoth, $6 10. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—11,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Flour steady at $5 75@$6 75 for Extra Spring. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 $34\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 1, $1 $29\frac{1}{4}$ for No. 2; May, $1 $29\frac{3}{8}$; June, $1 $29\frac{3}{4}$. Oats—No. 2 quiet at $45\frac{3}{4}$c. Corn steady at 64c. for No. 2 mixed. Rye dull and nominal at $91\frac{1}{2}$c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominally $1 60 for No. 2 Spring, $1 40 for No. 3 do. Provisions firm. Pork held at $16 50@$16 75. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders nominally 6c., loose. Hams in pickle, $10\frac{1}{2}$c.@11c. Lard steady at 10c. for Kettle, $9\frac{3}{4}$c. for Steam. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 157,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged at 72c.@73c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 56c.@57c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $17. Bulk Meats active and higher at $6\frac{1}{2}$c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; $9\frac{3}{8}$c. for Clear Sides. Bacon active and higher at $7\frac{1}{4}$c. for Shoulders; $9\frac{3}{4}$c. for Clear Rib Sides; $10\frac{1}{8}$c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at $12\frac{3}{4}$c.@$13\frac{1}{2}$c. Lard sold at 10c.@$10\frac{1}{4}$c. for Tierce; $10\frac{3}{4}$c.@11c. for Keg; Steam nominal. Whisky sold at 96c.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market very quiet, but prices firm; sales of common to extra Shipping at $4 75@$6 25; poor to choice Butchers', $3@$5; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs firm and active; receipts, 10,000 head; sales at $5 10@$6 for poor to choice, with most sales at $5 45@$5 75; shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; nothing doing; quotable at $5@$7 for common to choice.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged at $1 56 for No. 1 Red Winter, $1 47 for No. 2 do. Corn firm and steady at 76c. for Low Mixed; 77c. for High Mixed; 72c.@73c. for Ear on track. Oats firm; receipts light; sales of No. 1 State and Western at 55c.; No. 2, 53c.; White, 57c. Petroleum dull and unchanged at $12\frac{1}{2}$c.@$12\frac{3}{4}$c. for Standard White in car lots; 15c.@$15\frac{1}{2}$c. for State test.

DETROIT, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 70@$1 71 for Extra; $1 $61\frac{1}{2}$@$1 $62\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 1 White; $1 50 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 76c. Oats in good demand. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 13,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 41c. Resin steady; $3 for No. 1; $4 50 for Pale; $5 50@$5 75 for Extra Pale; Strained firm without sales. Crude Turpentine firm; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 80.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Flour dull and nominal. Oats firm and in fair demand at 61c.@62c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon strong at $7\frac{1}{2}$c.@$7\frac{3}{4}$c. for Shoulders; 10c.@$10\frac{1}{4}$c. for Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, $11\frac{3}{4}$c.@$12\frac{1}{8}$c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—Cotton poorly supplied; demand strong; Middling, $17\frac{1}{2}$c.; Low Middling, $16\frac{3}{4}$c.; Good Ordinary, $15\frac{1}{2}$c.; Ordinary, $13\frac{1}{2}$c. Net receipts, 1,983 bales; gross, 2,009 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,750 bales; coastwise, 1,146 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 167,294 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, $16\frac{5}{8}$c.; Low Middling, $16\frac{1}{4}$c.@$16\frac{3}{8}$c.; Good Ordinary, $15\frac{1}{2}$c. Net receipts, 553 bales; gross, 646 bales; exports to France, 1,858 bales; coastwise, 258 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 25,389 bales.

GALVESTON, April 20.—Cotton firm; good demand; Good Ordinary, $15\frac{1}{4}$c.; Middling, 17c. Net receipts, 11,281 bales; exports to Great Britain, 800 bales; coastwise, 556 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 49,107 bales.

MOBILE, April 20.—Cotton very firm; advanced; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, $16\frac{1}{4}$c.; Good Ordinary, $15\frac{1}{4}$c. Net receipts, 724 bales; exports coastwise, 51 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 34,324 bales.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY have Removed their New-York office from No. 76 Cedar street to the Union Building, No. 52 William, corner of Pine street.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES E. WHITE,

Real Estate Broker and Agent for Estates, (Formerly of No. 150 Broadway,) having removed to and become settled in his new office, No. 4 Park place, is prepared to receive and execute orders for the purchase, sale, or RENTING OF REAL ESTATE. Charge and management of estates, renting and collecting, a specialty.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE SCHOBER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Schober, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

STORAGE.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouses, from 102 to 114 East 32d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, baggage, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

DRESS-MAKING.

MME. REID WISHES TO INFORM THOSE who have cards to her exposition of evening dresses, that owing to the inclemency of the weather the exposition has been postponed until TO-DAY, April 21, 1874.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RIGOLETTO, (fourth act)—AIDA, (second act)—LA FAVORITA, (fourth act.)—Mme. Nilsson, Mme. Lucca, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—INSHATOGUB—RETURNED VOLUNTEER.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PANTOMIME AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Nina Varian.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA MARJOLAINE—Miss Fanny Foster, Miss Phillis Glover, Mr. F. F. Mackay.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—ANTIQUITIES, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—CURIOSITIES.

ROBINSON HALL.—PROF. CROMWELL'S ILLUSTRATED ART LECTURE.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Copies of Sunday's TIMES, *containing Mr.* BRET HARTE'S *story, may be had at the Publication Office. The story will be republished in the semi-weekly and weekly editions of* THE TIMES.

In transmitting the report of the Civil Service Board to Congress, the President concurs in the opinion of his Cabinet officers that the rules "as they have heretofore been enforced have resulted beneficially." This is undoubtedly true. They have worked well everywhere just in proportion as they have been enforced, and nothing is needed to extend their benefits but to extend their enforcement. This, we presume, the President understands. But the system cannot be maintained, much less extended, without the very modest appropriation requested by the President, nor unless Congress abstains from certain kinds of interference by special legislation, such as it has lately been guilty of. Gen. BUTLER, who claims to be a friend of Gen. GRANT'S, will, it is said, oppose the appropriation for reasons that are obvious enough. But a Government that has authorized the Sanborn contracts cannot afford to refuse this appropriation, and it will be a poor service to the President to follow the lead of his pretended friend.

The statements of Mr. DUNAN, Ex-Auditor of the Erie Railway, are becoming more highly seasoned every day. We have given up the attempt to find out the rights and the wrongs of this dispute—for between JAY GOULD, who swindled the shareholders, and the Directors, who compounded a felony with him, it is impossible to discriminate very clearly. It is a matter, after all, which chiefly concerns the shareholders, and if they like the way in which they are treated, it is not anybody else's business to complain. But Mr. DUNAN'S assertions are strong enough to attract public attention. In a letter published yesterday he says that Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW "*knew that the accounts had been altered* to give a surplus for a dividend, and that knowledge, I imagine, made him very nervous. He seemed to me to be continually in a state of excitement, for fear that the true accounts would get out." Such a charge, coming from the Auditor of the road, is a very serious one, and must either subject Mr. DUNAN to a prosecution or Mr. BARLOW to disgrace. We leave them to settle it among them.

Little good is done by the Board of Aldermen professing a desire for reform in the Police Department. Everybody knows that this reform is sorely needed, and there would, doubtless, be a great improvement if the present Commissioners were removed. But the Aldermen knew when they passed their resolutions yesterday, asking for such action, that there was not the slightest chance that the Mayor would take their advice. Their proceeding, therefore, was a piece of political pettifogging which is not at all creditable to them. This fact becomes more apparent when it is remembered that they refused to make that partial reform in street-cleaning or anything else. The Republicans who voted for Alderman COOPER would probably like to have some information about his reasons for absenting himself from the board at a time when his presence was essential to the success of a vote on Mr. HOWLAND'S nomination, and the respectable men of both parties who helped to elect Mr. VAN SCHAICK are entitled to have a frank statement of his reasons for obstructing the introduction of better elements into the Police Board.

Aldermen who have not time to attend to the public business in New-York can evidently find leisure enough to go to Albany for the purpose of persuading the Judiciary Committee to leave them in the enjoyment of their extra salary as Supervisors. To defend themselves against the loss of $2,000 a year may be a very good reason to an Aldermanic committee for going to Albany, but when this salary is of questionable legality even now, and when it is claimed in return for services which can be much better performed by other agencies, the Judiciary Committee ought to regard the interested advice of the Aldermen in such a matter as a pure impertinence. The tax-payers who will be made to foot the bill incurred by them and their counsel certainly view the proceeding in this light.

The deputation which recently went from New-York to talk to the President about the finances seems to have returned very much out of humor. One of the party complains that the President spoke to Gen. BUTLER, which was, of course, very wicked; another says that three Senators came into the room, and that one of them (LOGAN) "stood in a leaning attitude, with a cigar in his mouth, and his hands in the pockets of his pantaloons." Shocking! What right has any man to stand in a "leaning attitude" in the presence of Mr. CYRUS FIELD? "The conduct of Senator LOGAN," says the complainant, "was not only discourteous and ungentlemanly, but positively disgusting." We hope that Senator LOGAN will mend his manners before Mr. CYRUS FIELD goes to Washington again, and that he will not be disrespectful to the Atlantic telegraph. That is almost as great an offense as the one of which SIDNEY SMITH'S friend was guilty when he "spoke disrespectfully of the equator."

When the Excise Commissioners next attempt to enforce the law against persons selling liquor without license, they should be careful to provide themselves with the evidence that the offense has been committed before causing the arrests to be made. Yesterday a large number of persons were taken to the Tombs Police Court who had been arrested for this cause at the instance of the Commissioners, but when arraigned it was announced there was no evidence against them, and they were discharged. Such proceedings make a mockery of the administration of justice and bring the laws into public contempt. It is easy enough to learn whether a man is selling liquor without license or not, and, unless the little trouble necessary to ascertain the fact is taken, he should not be molested. We hope the Commissioners will not repeat the achievement of yesterday, but will endeavor in the future to put a stop to unlawful traffic by more sensible methods. They should remember that it is necessary to catch the hare before it can be cooked.

A falling off of eight per cent. in the coal production up to the 11th inst. is a significant fact. It shows that the combined coal companies are quite able to control production to suit the demand, and that the demand in several important branches is considerably less this year than last. The two most important branches are the iron manufacture and the railroads. In this connection the letter of our special correspondent from Johnstown, Penn., where the great Cambria Coal and Iron Works are situated, will be read with interest. It throws considerable light on the condition of an important industry, and on the operation of some, at least, of the trades-unions.

There was a slight "smash-up" in Wall street yesterday, a firm of brokers having bet more heavily on a rise in a Western railroad stock than the facts justified, and so heavily that they could not pay their bets when they lost. In the language of the street they have "suspended." How soon they will arrange with the winners of the bets, or to what quarter of the gambling field they will turn to retrieve their fortunes, we do not know. In the present stagnation of legitimate business, it would seem that there is little else for a certain class of Wall street gentlemen to do than to get up "movements" and stake more or less heavy sums on their success. Sober and honest people, who earn their money by hard work, and keep it by the practice of economy and self-denial, will do well to give these gentlemen a wide berth.

CITY AND COUNTY CONSOLIDATION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will to-day give a hearing to opposing counsel on a question of some interest to the tax-payers of this City. That question is, Shall the City and County of New-York constitute one administrative organization, such as existed during the earlier and better days of our local Government, or shall they, as first happened when TWEED and his allies began to loom up in our politics, continue to preserve a distinction in name, in government, and in expenditures, which does not exist in fact? The Aldermen, who, in their capacity of Supervisors, claim an additional salary of $2,000 a year, are the sole opponents of the Consolidation bill now in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee. Able counsel, retained and paid by them out of the County Treasury, will argue against a measure framed solely in the interests of the people. If the tax-payers are represented by counsel in the argument, it will be by volunteers or by men paid out of the funds of private organizations. The mere statement of this fact affords a very good argument in favor of the bill. Were the Aldermen merely City officers, they would have no power to take public money and use it in this manner for purely selfish ends. It is because of the maintenance of the vicious distinction between City and County that they claim the right to evade the law forbidding the same official to draw two salaries, and that they are able to apply public money in order to defeat the public demand that there should be an end to this abuse.

The gradual assumption of governmental powers by the Board of Supervisors marks the course of the degradation of our politics and the growth of administrative corruption as a well-defined system. TWEED was President of the first elective and clearly independent Board of Supervisors. During the thirteen years of its ill-omened existence, municipal plunder attained the rank of a fine art, and the Ring system, with new adaptations for robbery under the forms of law, was the appropriate legacy which its members left to the City on whose spoils they had grown rich. The Aldermen who became *ex officio* Supervisors under the charter of 1870, did not inherit all the opportunities for jobbery enjoyed by their predecessors. But such as remained were used to some purpose. Armory leases at the most extravagant figures, the authorizing and "auditing" of bills for armory fittings and repairs at monstrously exaggerated prices, the power of fixing the salaries of so-called County officers—Justices, court attendants, custodians of County buildings, and the like—these, and such as these, offered no despicable array of spoils. The charter of 1873 was framed with the view of providing a series of salutary checks upon waste and extravagance in all departments of the local Government. This intention has been defeated, so far as County affairs are concerned, because the legal distinction which had gradually asserted itself between City and County remained unrepealed.

So long as two separate administrations, governed by different sets of laws, are recognized within the City limits, there must necessarily result confusion and uncertainty. The City Government is constructed on one theory; the County Government acts on another. The theory of the City Government is based on a clear distinction between legislative and executive functions; the existence of the County Board depends upon the mischievous jumbling of both. The committees of the Board of Supervisors cannot, even if they desired, audit the mass of claims which come before them in a manner satisfactory to the public; yet they cling to the privilege with a tenacity which prompts the conclusion that they find the job a profitable one. Country members of the Legislature must not confound the administrative status of rural Boards of Supervisors with that of the New-York Board. The Supervisors on this island never possessed the power of raising taxes exercised by the rural boards. They were expressly excepted from all the legislation giving to boards in other parts of the State power to fix the annual tax levy. Our local board has always been, in this aspect, merely a tax-levying commission, devised for the purpose of enabling the State to collect its share of this City's taxes. All the other functions which it has usurped or been vested with from time to time, are merely encroachments on the power of the City corporation, which is the only one we have room for, and the only one we need.

A great responsibility rests with the Judiciary Committee in disposing of this bill. An attempt will be made to mislead them by pretexts about the consolidation of City and County rendering it easier to recover fraudulent claims still hanging over the tax-payers. The existence of the division has certainly rendered it more difficult to defend many of these claims, but it will be news to most people to hear that the perpetuation of a distinction which facilitates recovery by writ of mandamus is a gain to the public. Mr. SPENCER is the only City member on the Judiciary Committee, and we trust that his action on the bill will give his friends an opportunity to say some good about him. We have no doubt that Mr. PRINCE thoroughly understands the merits of this question; and we imagine that Messrs. WRIGHT, FARRAR and HAMMOND are equally unlikely to misapprehend its real purport. Mr. PETTY, of Suffolk, ought also to be able to see the importance of this measure as a contribution to the cause of municipal reform in this City. On the whole, therefore, the prospects for speedy and favorable action upon it are sufficiently good.

HOW TO DO IT.

Mr. JOHN WELSH, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, has addressed to the public a very earnest appeal in behalf of the undertaking to which Congress has given its sanction, and which the people are now invited to help. With Mr. WELSH are associated many men of business, shrewd, practical men, experienced in the affairs of the world, and anxious to discharge a very onerous and thankless duty with courage and perseverance. But practical men are very likely to be all at sea where practical business is to be carried out; what is wanted is a poet—a man of imagination, of whom it will be safe to say that you will catch his "eye in a fine frenzy rolling" for at least eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. You do not want common sense or attention to business, but the thick-coming fancies of a gifted mind, those beautiful inspirations which only come to the man of true genius, and which are too often ascribed by the vulgar world to mental disturbances. Have Mr. WELSH and his colleagues looked out for a being of this kind to help them? Apparently not, and we must expostulate with them very plainly on their oversight. Luckily, they have the opportunity of setting the matter right in a very few moments, and they will be much to blame if they do not embrace it. Mr. JOHN BIGELOW has very kindly come forward to explain to them how the centennial ought to be managed, and now, if they neglect his advice, they must expect to fail. And they will deserve to do so, as everybody will admit, when Mr. BIGELOW'S plans are properly understood.

There is nothing like beginning at the beginning, and Mr. BIGELOW prepares his ground very carefully by referring to "European dynasticism," to the rate of "usance" which we pay, to the fact that the "initiative of such a festival properly lies" with the Federal Government, which has "imperial resources," &c., &c. Having successfully disposed of these preliminaries, Mr. BIGELOW announces his first proposition, which is "that a national celebration must be conducted by the representatives of the nation." It is necessary to quote Mr. BIGELOW'S reasons for this conclusion, and certainly no one else could explain them so clearly as he has done:

"Even if, as I cannot permit myself to suppose, they should fail to comprehend the grandeur of, or the special responsibilities which it imposes upon them, their silence and neglect, more effectively, perhaps, than words, would indicate both the direction and rate of speed at which this nation has been traveling, politically, since it left its cradle."

Something seems to be left out after the words the "grandeur of," but that we cannot help. Some allowance must be made for poetic license. Well, then, it appears there are "phenomena to be commemorated." Not the birth of a nation, but phenomena, which must be something much greater. And how are these phenomena to be commemorated? In the first place, the President must call for reports on different branches of commerce or learning, including political economy—better hand that subject over to BUTLER—"the postal service and its laws of growth and perfection;" the press—here the Professor would have a chance, assisted by Mr. BIGELOW—"medical science and incidentally of longevity." Then these reports are all to be taken and a *consommé* made of them. Here again we had better quote Mr. BIGELOW, because only his own language can do him justice:

"With the aid of this digest the President should prepare a discourse of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty minutes, in which he should interpret the occasion to the world, and in doing so give the most compact possible statement of the essential product which the first century of republicanism in the United States has contributed to human civilization."

From fifteen to thirty minutes is not too much to allow for the "interpretation" of all the discoveries which have been made in science, learning, and the useful arts for a hundred years, and we wish the President well out of his job. Mr. BIGELOW enumerates *twenty-two* different subjects for the "discourse," among them being the trifling ones of the "Fine Arts, Natural Sciences, and Manufactures," so that he has scarcely allowed one minute for each subject. Much may be said by Mr. BIGELOW on the Natural Sciences in one minute, but all men do not possess his peculiar advantages. President GRANT might not be able to describe a hundred years' progress in Manufactures in sixty seconds—not a second for a year. However, having duly prepared himself, he is to sally forth on the "auspicious day" to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, attended by his Cabinet, Congress, the Supreme Court, and by other dignitaries, and "pronounce his discourse." He must get through this by 9 in the morning, and afterward the assembly is to "adjourn to a public breakfast, at which its surplus patriotism might find ample opportunity of expressing itself." We presume this breakfast is to last all day, or perhaps the remainder of the week, for nothing is said about dinner. "In this way," says Mr. BIGELOW, "the celebration might, as it were, be brought to every man's door, instead of requiring the displacement of all who participate in it, at very great personal expense, inconvenience, and peril." We know that the displacement even of an arm or a leg is attended with great personal inconvenience, and surely the entire displacement of every man who journeyed to Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1876, would be a much more serious business. But the affliction would not be without its benefits, for it would "make every man in America a better citizen and a more loyal patriot,' and moreover it would cost little. To quote Mr. BIGELOW once more: "It would be inexpensive, indeed, for what has thus far been suggested it would involve the Federal Treasury in no expense whatever." We are not responsible for the English. We presume it is prepared especially for the centennial, and is, therefore, at least two years before its time. All books may be written in this style in 1876.

The last part of the "commemoration of the phenomena" is to be better than the first. We are to have the "best tragedy, the best comedy, and the best opera, each illustrating some period of our national history," and these works are "to be played in all the theatres and opera-houses of the country on the night of the anniversary." This is the most brilliant idea of modern times. The opera will be called "General Washington and His Little Hatchet," and Mr. BIGELOW will compose several arias and concerted pieces expressly for it. The tragedy is to be called "Paper Money; or, The Collapse of the National Credit;" and it would not be too presumptuous to hope that Mr. BIGELOW may be induced to take the leading character. The comedy will be entitled "A Moonstruck Centennial; or, The Delirium of a Diplomatist." These performances cannot fail to impress the universe most favorably, and the spectators would doubtless treat the inventor of them not less enthusiastically than a certain Southern community treated the Mr. Biglow of LOWELL'S verses:

"——they took a kerridge from the fence,
An' rid me roun' to see the place, entirely free 'f expense;
They treated me to all their eggs; (they keep 'em, I should think,
For sech ovations pooty long, fer they wuz mos' distinc'.)"

The genuine Mr. BIGELOW is of opinion that these variety shows would be quite equal to the "Olympic and Pythian games," and "would be open to none of the objections that oppugn the international scheme." The authors of the comedy, tragedy, and opera, are to have "parsley crowns." We should say that the originator of the idea ought to have a fine large crown all of thistles.

So that the celebration is to consist of an address from the President, a breakfast, and the opera, tragedy, and comedy. There is not a word said of any industrial exhibition. If, after seeing this beautiful programme, the people do not hasten to support the plans of Gen. HAWLEY, Mr. WELSH, and their colleagues, it will not be because they have not had a warning of what will happen should the centennial fall into the hands of the poets and philosophers. Mr. BIGLOW—we mean BIGELOW—has done his best to assist Mr. WELSH'S appeal by showing how inexpressibly ridiculous a great national event may be made by flinging common sense to the winds, and following the vagaries of eccentric beings who apply their great minds to the "commemoration of phenomena."

RUNNING A RAILROAD BY STATUTE.

Apart from the question of the constitutional power of the National Government to regulate fares and freights on railways carrying, or assisting to carry, passengers and goods between two States of the Union, there is another question which ought to be very carefully discussed before any final action is taken. This is, can the National Government command any agency through which such a power can be efficiently and fairly exercised? It is obviously but one step, and that by no means a conclusive one, for the United States to assert its constitutional power. If that power does not exist, and if its assertion should be condemned by the tribunal of last resort, the Supreme Court, great delay, confusion, and wrong would result from any law that should undertake to put the power in operation. Those who appreciate most keenly the evils that have undoubtedly grown up in railway management, and those who desire most ardently to see the productive industry of the country relieved from the burdens which these evils now most unquestionably impose, would hesitate to see any law passed with reform for its object if they were convinced that the law would be declared unconstitutional. But, even if there were no danger from error in this direction, there might still be very serious danger in devising a measure which must defeat itself, or which is likely to work greater evils than those it is meant to correct.

A very valuable contribution to the discussion of the question of the practical operation of a regulating law has recently been made by Mr. O. CHANUTE, chief engineer of the Erie Railway. It is a generally-recognized fact that, while the Erie Railway has been very badly managed with reference to its finances and its relations to the stock market, it has almost always succeeded in obtaining and keeping in its service excellent executive officers. To this rule Mr. CHANUTE is no exception, and his paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers is clear, thorough, and logical. Mr. CHANUTE directs his attention especially to fixed tariffs, such as are contemplated by the McCrary bill. Such tariffs, to be either efficient or just, must necessarily give to all roads a percentage of profit on the cost of running the road nearly the same. Every one can see that the cost of running different roads is very different. How, then, can the tariffs be made to yield equal profits in all cases? A partial approach to this end can be made by classifying the roads; but, in the opinion of Mr. CHANUTE, only a very partial approach. Even classified tariffs, he thinks, must fail. In support of this opinion, he reviews the various elements which enter into the cost of moving freight and railways. First, there are the roadway expenses. These consist of repairs and taxes. But repairs are made necessary by the weather mainly, and differ enormously in different regions; and taxes, every one can see, are never the same. Second, there are general expenses, including expense of administration. These are relatively smaller for a long road than for a short one, and less absolutely for a well and honestly managed road than for one that is poorly and wastefully managed. Third is station service, which varies very nearly with tonnage, but not at all with the mileage. Fourth come track repairs, which vary with the weight of rails, climate, care in laying the road, and the soil. Fifth, car service, which varies with the number of miles run merely. Sixth is train service, including repairs of locomotives, wages of men on the train, &c., and is a pretty stable element. Seventh is insurance, which changes with the value and fragility of articles carried. Eighth and last, is the amount of cash capital invested in the road. Here are eight elements of cost, only two of which agree in their variation. The total cost per ton per mile varies on each road, and only one item of the eight is the same in the case of any two roads. These statements Mr. CHANUTE supports by a series of tables, showing the first seven items on each of seven roads. The eighth, or cash capital, he gives up as hopelessly obscure. The roads he selects are the New-York Central, Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York, New-York and Harlem, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg. The average distance for which a ton is carried varies from 50 miles to 232; general expenses per ton per mile from .008 of one cent to .126; train service from .203 of one cent to 1.18 cent, and so on.

These are facts which deserve consideration. It is one thing to prove the existence of an evil, and quite another to remedy it without producing greater evils. Of all who wish to see railroads compelled to carry freight cheaper, no one wants to see any railroad made incapable of carrying goods at all. Yet that this would be the result with some of the roads in Mr. CHANUTE'S table, if they were managed under a tariff that would suit most of the remainder, is unquestionable.

THE RIFLE MATCH.

A great deal of interest will be excited by the pending arrangements for a contest between Irish and American riflemen, of which we gave an account in Saturday's issue. Previous international contests have all been over sports to which our busy countrymen have paid little or no attention till within the last twenty-five years, and which are still but exotics on this side the Atlantic.

Yachting has long been a favorite recreation of the English nobility and gentry. Boat racing is an exercise to which the youth of the British Isles, and especially of the English universities, have long been accustomed. In American colleges the time is not remote when it would have been considered almost as eccentric for a student to keep a boat as it was for BYRON to keep a bear. If we count the practice of prize fighting among the manly arts, it must be admitted that that, too, is a peculiarly English amusement, which was not transferred to this country until a comparatively recent period.

But marksmanship has, from the first settlement of the colonies, been a peculiarly American sport, and the rifle has long been considered as a peculiarly American weapon. It is difficult to say where it was invented, (in fact, the rifling of weapons is a practice which grew up by degrees, and claims no particular person as its inventor,) but it certainly attained its first celebrity in America. The hunters of Kentucky early became renowned throughout the world for their proficiency with their favorite weapon. Before it came into use, too, the circumstances of American life tended to make every man a marksman. Through all the years of colonial growth, the settlers were engaged in almost continuous struggles with the red men, and in such desultory strife the keen eye and steady nerve of the individual were of greater importance than soldierly discipline or precision of manœuvering. All along the frontier there were many who lived entirely by hunting game, and everywhere game was abundant; so that few persons grew to manhood without having spent considerable time in the forest with gun on shoulder.

The sports of the people naturally followed in the same channel, and the "turkey shoot," the "chicken shoot," and shooting at a mark became the favorite amusement of the rural population. They were handed down from one generation to another, even after the Indians had gone West and the game had become scarce, and have not yet been superseded by base-ball or cricket. Not only in Indian wars, but in wars with more civilized foes, whether foreign or domestic, the accurately-sped bullet has been the American dependence, rather than the bayonet, on which the British soldier is said chiefly to rely.

About the same time that Americans began to engage in British sports, Englishmen began to interest themselves in marksmanship. And now six or eight Irishmen, having won the championship of the British Isles, challenge all the sharpshooters of America to furnish their equals, and propose to cross the ocean to test the question. Certainly it is a bold offer. Should the challengers fail, it will be no discredit to them, while if they succeed they will be entitled to the highest honors that sportsmen can bestow. But Americans must remember that while the use of the rifle is not a hereditary passion in England or Ireland, as it is in many portions of this country, yet during the last twenty years there has probably been as much attention paid to rifle practice in England as in the United States, except during the war. It behooves America, then, to pick her best men, and it behooves the men selected to give themselves plenty of practice. Should the match be brought about, the public will naturally look to the hunters of Kentucky, and of the still more distant frontiers, to keep up the fame of America as a nation of marksmen. The Amateur Rifle Club, which has the matter in charge, offers tests by which the best marksmen in America can be selected, and we trust the "crack" sharpshooters will widely avail themselves of the offer.

THE GAS BILLS AT ALBANY.

We sincerely hope that there is no truth in the report which comes from Albany concerning the bills before the Legislature for the relief of gas consumers in New-York and Brooklyn. None but the thinnest possible excuses can be offered for a failure to strike a deadly blow at the outrageous frauds that are practiced by gas companies. The bills, five in number, have been under consideration by the Legislature sufficiently long to have weeks ago resulted in giving the community at least one measure of practical relief. Mr. DONAHUE'S bill was introduced on the 20th of January; Mr. DALY'S on the 5th of February; Mr. HEALEY'S on the 9th of February; Mr. MCAFEE'S on the 10th of February, and Mr. LINCOLN'S on the 12th of March, and yet but one of the number, Mr. MCAFEE'S, has progressed far enough in the direction of the Executive to give courage to those who watch them so eagerly. Surely it will be no wonder if the friends of those Assemblymen who set themselves up as the champions of this particular cause, should suspect them of a lack of sincerity in the event of a failure of the bills they have fathered.

During more than ten years past, members have made more or less capital by the introduction of bills for the relief of gas consumers, but there is very little evidence to show that they have done much more than watch such bills until they were either "killed" in or reported from the committees to which they were reported. As a consequence, the consumers have well-nigh despaired of ever seeing laws in force in this State for the effectual prevention of extortion.

Thousands of householders in New-York and Brooklyn have so far despaired of justice in this regard as to discontinue the use of gas, and substitute for it kerosene. If the present year goes by without relief, this class will be largely increased. The letter of Mrs. CLARKE, which we published a few days ago, described a sort of grievance by no means uncommon. This lady had courage enough to resist the demands of the Metropolitan Gas Company for a second deposit of thirty dollars, and the consequence was the removal of the meter from her house. The company, in levying upon its customers, evidently adopted the tactics of the Carlists in Spain. "Give us so much money on a certain day, or we bombard you," say the latter to the residents of Republican towns. "Give us an additional contribution of thirty dollars on a certain day, or we plunge you into certain darkness," say the forced-loan exacters of the gas monopoly. The most innocent of consumers have long ago been more than satisfied that all the systems employed for registering the consumption of gas are defective, and that the bills furnished from the offices of the several companies are, in truth, more frequently based upon the value of houses than upon the totals returned by the persons who examine meters at the end of every month. The experience of a correspondent who lately addressed us on the subject amply proves this assertion. "I had," said he, "a curiosity to see how my meter worked. After paying my bill, which amounted to something over six dollars, I set from eight to ten burners going, instead of from two to three. At the end of the month my bill came in, as usual. It was fifty cents less than that of the previous month."

The chief points of the bills before the Legislature have been published so often that our readers are by this time familiar enough with them. We have taken the trouble to point out the constitutional objections to Mr. DONAHUE'S bill, so that there might be no excuse for retaining a clause which, should it become law, would render it valueless. We have left nothing undone to secure for consumers a proper ventilation of their grievances. If now, at the close of the session, nothing is accomplished in the way of legislation, the public will know where the blame lies. As we have said at the beginning of this article, we sincerely hope that the rumor of an intention to "kill" all the bills in question will prove to be without foundation. There is still an opportunity to make a favorable record in this connection, and once again we beg to remind the Legislature that it will not be well to let it slip. Mr. MCAFEE'S bill, should it become law, would go about as far in meeting the requirements of consumers as one telegraph operator would in meeting the demands of the entire population of New-York.

HARPERS' PUBLICATIONS.

Not long ago it was very generally believed that the increase, both in number and popularity, of serial publications would seriously interfere with the book-makers, and that the production of works upon fixed subjects would consequently decline. The suggestion was not at all improbable, but it does not appear thus far to have been realized, if statistics for the past year are to be depended upon, since the books published during that time show no falling off in point of numbers. In connection with this, four volumes now upon our table present some points for consideration. We have before us *Harper's Weekly*, *Harper's Bazar*, and *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, in their complete form for the year 1873, and bound in cloth in the style adopted by their publishers. That they form four handsome volumes, we need scarcely say. The serial parts of each are so well known, too, to the American people that any allusion at the present time to particular portions of their contents would be superfluous. But perhaps, as they make their appearance in sections, as it were, from week to week, or from month to month, throughout the year, their value is not sufficiently appreciated by the majority of readers. It is only when they come to us in their present more complete shape that their ephemeral character disappears, and that we recognize the importance of these serials, both as records of history, and means of instruction and amusement. Compared with very many of the books that issue from the press at the present day, they cause us to regard the probable diminution of these books without any feeling of dismay; but, rather, with a sense of satisfaction that so much worthless literature is driven out by more able work. It is a common failing with too many people to think that they can write a book. It only needs the money to publish it, and the critics are worried to review it, and the public is denounced for not buying it. Thus a great deal of very worthless trash is thrust upon the market, at the discretion simply of people who can see nothing superior to their own productions. Magazines and such papers as Harper's two weeklies are not subject to that objection. The contents are selected from a very large supply for their particular merit, or they are prepared by writers of tried ability and competence.

The Messrs. Harper's three serial publications cover a wider field than those of any other American publisher, and everywhere they are distinguished for the care with which the contents are selected. These range from the lightest joke or the most sketchy caricature, to the most carefully-prepared article on science and the finest illustrations of art, manufactures, or scenery. All classes of readers can find the style of matter to which their tastes or fancies lead them. Knowledge and recreation are alike supplied, and nowhere are they accompanied with anything distasteful, still less pernicious. Such publications are, therefore, a boon to society, and if they lessen the number of worthless books, so much the better. They render good service in the cause of education, they popularize useful literature, and encourage a taste for good reading; and in various ways they elevate the tone of society, and furnish recreation in moments which, but for something of the kind, might be unprofitably employed.

But apart from their usefulness to the public, they are also useful in the field of literature. There is no lack of workers in that field, and many of them are of little value. Serial publications have, perhaps, done a great deal to increase their numbers, but good serials have also been the means of producing many good writers, and of bringing others into prominence who, but for them, would have found it difficult, perhaps impossible, to catch the public ear. In this way literature itself is enriched, literary energies are stimulated, literary merit finds a wider field for action and more tangible appreciation, and the whole cause of mental progress and research is in every way strengthened. The advantages thus briefly enumerated of good serial publications are as great as are the evils wrought by similar works badly conducted. And we cannot, therefore, overestimate the debt which society owes to such publishers as the Messrs. Harper. Our remarks apply to all good magazines, and to those who are concerned in their production. But we cannot help drawing special attention to the great and diversified amount of valuable reading matter which now lies before us, as the result of one year's work on the part of these publishers. No better indication of energies usefully directed in the best of causes could be desired; and to those who wish for a genuine testimony to the force of American energy, and to the extent to which a love for knowledge has extended among our people, we cannot do better than commend the possession of the Messrs. Harper's four volumes. They are a credit, not only to the house that produced them, but to the nation whose progress has rendered their existence necessary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

JOHN SHORT, DISTILLER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot say how much truth there is in the statement of John Short, while he was a prisoner under my predecessor, but I can most positively say that there is not the least shadow of truth in his story, as applied to the last fifteen months while he was a convict under me. Short was known to be such a liar, and withal so thievish, that he was watched closely. We once found an old tin-pail, with a few green apples in it, and at another time a quart can of tomatoes that we thought might belong to him. Nothing in the form of a still, or anything that could be used for that purpose, has been on these premises. No barley ever comes to this prison in bags. Short was never allowed to approach the steam-boat. The steam-boat that lands freight here on her way up, always lands when the prison is closed at night. The prison never uses or has in its possession any wash-tubs. He nor any other prisoner is ever allowed to sit up all night. Sometimes Short says he made his whisky in the glycerine-house, and at another time in the powder-house, and again that he carried on his operations in his cell. The various accounts that I have heard of Short's exploits while in this prison have been so ridiculous that I could not believe any person would credit them, therefore I have never taken the trouble to contradict them before. If Short had any money, it no doubt is the proceeds of his thefts committed before he went to prison, and now he seeks to hide his villainy in this way.

G. H. HUBBELL, Agent and Warden.
SING SING, Saturday, April 18, 1874.

THE PROPOSED SPECIFIC DUTY ON STILL WINES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Have any of your readers (interested in the wine trade) noticed the ingenious manner in which it is intended to hoodwink the Government by changing the present ad valorem duty to a specific one? For the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1873, 9,257,863 gallons still wines were imported into the United States under an invoice price of less than forty cents per gallon, and accordingly paying an ad valorem duty of twenty-five cents per gallon, amounting to $2,080,818, which number of gallons cannot now be imported under such price of forty cents owing to the increased price of all still wines through out Europe. Therefore, the same number of gallons would have to pay now, according to the existing tariff, sixty cents per gallon, making the duties $5,554,717. The wine merchants modestly ask that a specific duty shall now be passed imposing a duty of 40 cents per gallon on all still wines, creating only a duty of $3,703,145; or, in plain words, taking out of our Treasury pockets $1,851,572. This is the coolest proceeding on record, and your editorial columns would do well to give us statistics from Treasurer Street to lay before our long-headed Representatives and Senators the undeniable fact that a specific duty of fifty cents per gallon would be an honest or just one.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The return of Mr. Strakosch's artists to this City was made public last evening by one of the fine representations of Wagner's "Lohengrin" of which we have so often had occasion to write. Mr. Strakosch has been loudly praised for the care and liberality shown in the production of this important work, but he has not been overlauded even by his best friends. The choicest members of his company are brought together in "Lohengrin;" a largely augmented orchestra is assembled; the chorus is strengthened in numbers, and new scenery and costumes are admired from first to last. Wagner's operas, indeed, exact all this, but every now and then one of the series is brought out with as little ceremony as the most worn specimen of the Italian répertoire, so that the composer's exigencies are not invariably taken into account. The present management has not screened itself behind the habitual excuses, and spite of its countless needs, "Lohengrin" has had a setting in accord with its author's wishes. The reward bestowed in shape of large audiences is now a matter of simple justice. On the other hand, it is plain that by attending the representations of "Lohengrin" the public does not merely recompense the impresario, but also adds greatly to its store of enlightenment on a subject hitherto ill understood. Wagner's music has never before been so clearly explained to the average *dilettante*, and with this explanation has come an appreciation of its excellences which will have, among other results, that of inuring the spectator to the steady attention which can alone enable him to enjoy writings of a high order. If the study of "Lohengrin" has no other benefits, this one at least will follow it. Until this is proven, as implied above, the work attracts, interests, and delights. Last evening's recital drew a full and fashionable "house," and wrought the deep impression which no listener who has culture and thoughtfulness can escape. The performance, of course, does not call for review, for it did not differ from the preceding recitals. The spell of the rich music compelled demonstrations at the wonted points, and the beauty and force of the story and score, as a whole, moved the audience more powerfully, if anything, than when "Lohengrin" was first given. The artists have come back much refreshed, and Signor Campanini, whose admirable singing and acting are the conspicuous features of the representation, has not for weeks been in as good voice as last night. Mme. Nilsson endowed *Elsa* with the personal and vocal charm familiar now to frequenters of the Academy, but in no way less magnetic than when exerted during her earliest labors here. Miss Cary sang *Ortrud* with her accustomed energy, and Signori Nannetti, Del Puente, and Blum were up to the standard set at the opening of the season. We once again remind the reader that the extra entertainment this evening is for the benefit of Signor Campanini, whom it would be impertinent to commend anew to consideration. One act of "La Favorita," with Mme. Lucca, one of "Gli Ugonotti," with Mme. Nilsson, and one of "Aïda," and one of "Rigoletto," with Miss Cary and Mlle. Torriani, make up the programme of this gala affair.

DRAMATIC.

MISS NEILSON AT BOOTH'S.

Neither the storm nor the influence of counter-attractions, nor the familiarity of the public with the artist and her performance exerted the slightest effect upon the number or status of the audience gathered to welcome Miss Neilson to Booth's last evening. The theatre was filled by a brilliant assemblage, the attention bestowed upon the representation was close and prolonged, and the applause was frequent and hearty, as the cordial reception of the lady indicated that it would be. As a matter of record, it is necessary to chronicle Miss Neilson's reappearance, and to mention that the impression of her performance of *Juliet* was as agreeable as ever. It is not, however, incumbent upon us to deal at length with a personation which has so often been reviewed in these columns. Miss Neilson has acted in "Romeo and Juliet," in England and here, nearly 800 times, but she has seemingly not tired of the personage, for she depicts her with as much freshness of color, spirit, and care as if she were her newest *création*. To the completeness of her thoroughly healthful conception of *Juliet*, and to the elaborateness of the portrait — a studied achievement, but one in which little or no trace of the art which should be concealed, is detected — Miss Neilson's Maid of Verona adds the charm of a presence which Shakespeare's ideal could scarce have transcended in fairness. When comeliness and talent go hand in hand the result is hardly doubtful. Yesterday's recital of "Romeo and Juliet" was exceedingly effective. Not a "point," comical or serious, in Shakespeare's ever-fresh and touching love poem, was missed by *Juliet*. We like Miss Neilson best in her merry moods—the first balcony scene and especially her "business" with the *Nurse*, pleasing us most—but the force of her acting when she receives the tidings of *Romeo's* banishment, and the tragic passages of the after scenes, touched her listeners deeply, and many rounds of applause followed. But we could not, for lack of space, enter into details, were these, even, exacted by a representation newer to the New-York public. Suffice it to say that Miss Neilson was summoned before the curtain at the end of every act, and laden with flowers. Mr. Wheelock was *Romeo*, Mr. Wheatley *Mercutio*, and Mrs. Grattan the *Nurse*, the three characters having in these three performers efficient representatives. The scenery was that already used, but never to be wearied of: it suggests the trite saying, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The new French drama "La Marjolaine" was performed at the Lyceum last evening, and appeared to satisfy well the very appreciative audience that was in attendance. The new play is of the "emotional" type, and is written in five acts, most of which terminate with rather strong situations. As it draws chiefly on that perennial source of action to which a number of plays of its class are largely indebted, namely, the stormy doings of the Reign of Terror, it may be readily understood that it has abundant and brisk incident. Through this general texture is interwoven the story of the heroine, *La Marjolaine*, her love and her self-sacrifice. *La Marjolaine* is supposed to be endowed with a charmed power, a kind of second sight or prophecy; and although some persons call her gift witchcraft, her actions give the lie to the charge, and she succeeds in winning blessings from every one within her sphere. She is the abandoned daughter of the *Marquis De St. Ramon*, but this matter does not appear to be of much importance, except in so far as it affects her relations with *Antoinette De St. Ramon*, her half-sister. Both love *Desir Henrion*, and the latter is wedded to him, when the stirring episodes of the revolution alter the fortunes of the aristocrats. Thenceforward, *La Marjolaine's* self-sacrifice, and her success in procuring the escape of *Desir* and *Antoinette* from the prison of Vendôme, by which her own death is brought about, is the main theme of the drama. The rôle of the heroine is very effectively filled by Miss Fanny Foster. The impersonation is not so notable for power as for expression and shapeliness. Miss Foster's voice is sweet and sympathetic, and earnestness of delivery is one of the chief characteristics of her acting. In all the strong situations of the play she was emphatic and forcible. Miss Phillis Glover was the representative of *Antoinette De St. Ramon*, and the proud arrogance of the haughty Marchioness, and the more womanly traits which belong to her altered fortunes, were alike effectively portrayed. Mr. F. F. Mackay, as *Robespierre*, a rôle which he filled by permission of Mr. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, was the central figure in the revolutionary action of the drama. It was a keen, cold, and subtle portraiture, hard and angular, and characterized more by an inner intensity than by external vigor. Perhaps, however, a little more fire would render it a better stage picture, if not a more historically accurate one. Mr. Eben Plympton appeared as *Desir Henrion*, and for the rest they were only the conventional court aristocrats or the usual *sans culottes* of the revolution. Although there is abundant action in "La Marjolaine," it might be concentrated with some advantage, and if some of the actors would contrive to become perfect in their parts, the improvement would be unquestionable.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

At Niblo's Garden last night the Western romantic drama was superseded by "Schuman's Transatlantic Pantomime and Novelty Combination," which may be described as a mammoth variety entertainment of an interesting and inoffensive character. It pleases the eye without fatiguing the intellect, and affords three hours of amusing, if not very profitable, recreation. And, after all, this is what a large proportion of the people seek in theatres nowadays. The *menu* was divided into three courses, the first being pantomime, the second jugglery feats of balancing and ball manipulations, a "skatatorial ballet," a velocipede tournament, and some marvelous acrobatic exercises, and the third pantomime. The first and last parts would have been amusing, but for the inclination of the pantomimists to talk. The second part, which comprised the performances of the "specialty artists," was the most attractive. Where all the performers are so different in style and action, comparison cannot well be instituted between them. Still it is not invidious to say that the most remarkable features of the entertainment were furnished by Mr. Johnson, the swimmer, who remained under water for three minutes and thirty-four seconds; Mr. Schulze, "the man of masks and faces," and Don Feusyra, "a Portuguese Musical," who imitates by means of his lips and fingers a concert flute with astonishing fidelity of tone. There was quite a large audience, despite the bad weather, and the spectators seemed pleased with everything except the good-for-nothing net stretched beneath the trapeze, on which three young men risked their lives.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Dominick Murray made his reappearance at this establishment last evening in his own drama of "The Gambler's Crime." The piece is a highly sensational one, abounding in situations which verge very closely on the improbable, but which are effectively introduced and serve to keep up an unflagging attention on the part of an audience not disposed to be hypercritical. The principal character was played last evening by Mr. Murray with a good deal of spirit and discrimination, and in the second and the concluding act he was deservedly applauded. The cast comprised the names of most of the popular favorites of this establishment. During the week "The Gambler's Crime" will be played every evening, and at the matinées "Lady Audley's Secret" will be given, with Miss Sophie Miles in the title rôle.

NOVELTY AT THE COLOSSEUM.

The grand cycloramic illusion of "London by Night" was the chief attraction at the Colosseum last evening, and, making due allowance for the defects which are inseparable from a first showing of a work involving such a multiplicity of details, the view of the capital of Great Britain presented from the top of St. Paul's, the point of observation selected, was strikingly effective, and in many respects faultless in the truthfulness of the picture and the excellence of the perspective. The scene appeared so thoroughly natural that while the eye ranged over the interminable wanderings and devious windings of the leading thoroughfares of the great metropolis with its numerous parks, palaces, churches, and public buildings, the observer could readily imagine himself actually contemplating the view. London Bridge, the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Cannon street, Cheapside leading to the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange, with Kent scenery and Middlesex hills in the distance, are seen on one side, while toward the right of these the Thames' embankment, Blackfriars Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, Charing Cross, St. James' Park, Westminster Abbey, Westminster Bridge and St. Thomas' Hospital, on the Surrey side, stand forth. Ludgate Hill, the spire of St. Bride's Church, Temple Bar, Greenwich Hospital, the Observatory, Greenwich Park, the Post Office, St. Martin's Le Grand, Christ Church and the Blue Coat School, St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the New Smithfield Market being also conspicuous among a myriad of less prominent structures. Most of the chief objects of attraction in the City are, in brief, reproduced with rare fidelity. An easier and more inexpensive method of "doing" London could scarcely be devised, the illusion as to the spectator's standpoint, we may add, as in the case of "Paris by Night," being, perhaps, the most surprising part of the whole exhibition.

CREMATION.

THE REPORTED CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

It was the Philadelphia *Press* of Sunday that reported that an actual case of burning a dead body had occurred in that city. The time, it alleges, was Friday last, the body that of George Opdyke, son of Dr. Francis Opdyke, formerly of Heidelburg, and the place the cellar of the doctor's residence, No. 1,949 North Fourth street. The remainder of the story, as given by the *Press*, is in effect as follows:

"The house in which the doctor now resides, and which he has occupied but a short time, was recently built and was purchased by him before it was finished. Though having nearly all the modern improvements, the doctor insisted upon several ideas of his own, and among them a peculiar construction of the main chimney. This, he informed us, was with a view to what has occurred. Perhaps peculiar is the wrong word, for the chimney is much like those in use in numerous old-fashioned houses. In the cellar it is supported by an open arch, into which the end of the chimney opens, the opening being generally closed with a tin throat-piece. It was here that the burning of the body of his son took place last Friday. George Opdyke was twenty-one years of age, educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and, as his father has said, much like him. He died last Wednesday, and his death notice will be found in the *Press* and *Ledger* of Thursday. His demise may be called sudden, though he had been long suffering from what a post mortem showed to be heart disease. The doctor has long been a believer in cremation, and is thoroughly conversant with the subject. Since the matter has been taken up by the newspapers he has talked much with his son about it, and a month ago they bound themselves by solemn compact that the survivor of the two would see that the body of the other was destroyed by fire. George died Wednesday morning. Orders were immediately sent as follows: To a boiler-maker for a boiler-like contrivance six feet and a half long by two feet six inches in diameter, closed and riveted at both ends, and opening in the middle on hinges. It was to be made of the best boiler iron. To a bricklayer to construct a furnace in the cellar, closing up with it the large opening beneath the chimney, and making a floor of brick. Half way in the furnace and half way in the chimney on the brick floor were erected two little brick towers, some six feet apart, upon which the boiler, or coffin, flat upon one side, was to rest. For two loads of yellow resinous pine. The orders were all filled and the work done by Thursday night, and on Friday morning at 6 A. M. the ceremonies commenced. The body, perfectly naked, was placed within the iron coffin, which was riveted and screwed together, put upon the little towers, which rose about a foot above the floor, the thin throat piece taken from the chimney, wood piled under, about, and all around the iron coffin, and set on fire. The cellar windows were opened for better draught. It will, of course, be understood that, to prevent the boiler bursting, holes were pierced for the escape of the gases all along the upper sides. It was kept at a white heat until 4 o'clock P. M., when they ceased firing up. A cord and a half of wood was used. It was first thought that the coffin could be opened about midnight, but it was afterward determined to allow it to remain as it was until daylight. It was then drawn forth. By the heat it had become much warped, and when they attempted to open it they found that the thread of the screws which had been used in closing was entirely melted, and it was necessary to cut it with a cold chisel. When opened not a vestige of the body remained—nothing but about a quart of whiteish gray ashes, some little of which was spilled upon the cellar floor, for, of course, the hinges would not work, and they were compelled to cut the coffin entirely apart. These ashes were collected, and now are in an urn on the mantel in the doctor's study. There is not a particle of bone among them, and the doctor declares that, when the ancients burned their dead on wood-piles and collected the ashes they took up with them many pieces of bone; for, he says, nearly all the old burial urns opened contain small bits of bone. During the burning, which the Doctor himself superintended, and which was attended by several prominent physicians and other gentlemen, there was little if any unpleasant odor in the cellar. It was about 7 A. M. that the ashes were deposited in the urn. When we called upon the doctor he showed us about a teaspoonful of these ashes. They are to the touch much like pulverized sugar, and perfectly odorless. The vase is shaped like a common flower-vase, corked and sealed with red sealing-wax, and is about eighteen inches high. Inscribed upon it is the date of the birth and death of George Opdyke. It is perfectly white. Of course these urns, when cremation becomes general, as the doctor declares it must and will, can be of any size and shape, and as expensive as desired. In answer to our inquiry why they did not cool the coffin by throwing water upon it, the Doctor said there was no necessity for that, and if they had, the ashes, he feared, would have turned to paste. The experiment was rather expensive, much more so than burning will be when better preparations are made, owing to the general acceptance of cremation. This is about the cost:

The boiler	$50 00	Two cords wood	$16 00
The furnace	25 00		
The urn	2 50	Total	$93 50

It will be remembered but one cord and a half of the wood was used. Even this amount is much less than it would have cost to have buried George after the regulation mode. It is well to add that before attempting the burning the Coroner and other of the authorities were consulted, and no reasonable objection could be made, though the doctor was advised against it. In parting he said that his only regret was that he did not have his wife with George on the mantelpiece. Religiously the doctor is a skeptic, as were his son and wife, which accounts for the omission of religious ceremonies. Of course this is not the case with all, or perhaps even the majority who favor cremation, and there is no reason why such ceremonies should not precede the burning. We need only add that Dr. Opdyke is now alone in the world, and quite rich by inheritance. The time occupied in the burning was much longer than was necessary, and it is held, with the proper apparatus bodies can be burned in less than an hour."

TWO MURDERS.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT NANUET.

A WOMAN SHOT DEAD AND A MAN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED—ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN AND HIS BROTHER.

On Sunday night the little village of Nanuet, which is situated on the line of the Hackensack Railroad, in Rockland County, New-York, and twenty-nine miles from this City, was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement by the cowardly assassination of a German lady, a Mrs. Hujus, who has been residing there for some six years. She was the wife of a Mr. Hujus, a Russian gentleman, who is a traveling agent for a German illustrated newspaper published in this City under the title of the *New-Yorker Belletristisches Journal*. He is now in Minnesota, and has, in all probability, already received the news of his wife's death by telegraph. He is represented by his employer, Mr. Rudolph Lexow, the editor and proprietor of the journal mentioned, to be a most estimable gentleman. At the time of her death Mrs. Hujus was living in the same house with Mr. Robert J. Gamble, also a German, who owns the premises. In fact, ever since the year 1868, when Mr. Gamble's wife died, Mr. and Mrs. Hujus have boarded or lived with Mr. Gamble, Mrs. Hujus remaining there during her husband's absence on his business tours. For some time previous to the death of Mrs. Gamble it was a matter of common gossip that he was criminally intimate with Mrs. Hujus, so much so that when she died her brothers, Michael and Thomas Murphy, of Hudson City, did not hesitate to say that there had been foul play, and that their sister had been poisoned. An inquest was held, an immense amount of testimony taken, and the contents of her stomach analyzed. No traces of poison were found, and the evidence taken failed to show that Mrs. Gamble had died of any other than a natural death, and the matter was dropped. Nevertheless, the fact of Gamble's intimacy with Mrs. Hujus being but too well known to all, the result of the inquest caused a good deal of feeling in the community, as many believed it wrong. Then, as the dead woman had bequeathed all her property to Gamble, which was considerable, and which she had acquired by a previous marriage, the brothers contested the will, and brought suit to set it aside, alleging undue influence. The suit has been continued from term to term until the present time, and yesterday was the day on which it was to be tried, Mrs. Hujus being one of the most important witnesses for the defense. This was the condition of affairs until four days ago, when Mr. Gamble received a threatening note, telling him that his connection with Mrs. Hujus must be broken off or ill would come of it. He paid no attention to what he deemed an idle threat, and everything went on as usual. Sunday evening, about 8:30. Mr. Gamble, Mrs. Hujus, Katrina Bogoner, the servant, and a little boy about three years old, the adopted son of Mr. Gamble, were in the sitting-room in his house sitting around the stove. The house is about 400 yards from the railroad station, and is situated on the New City road, and about seventy-five yards from any other residence. It is a low, two-story building facing to the south and toward the railroad station, and is surrounded by a picket fence, about two feet and a half high, which incloses an acre and a half of ground, part of which is under cultivation. The sitting-room is on the side nearest the road, and has two windows about five feet from the ground. There is a garden bed, about three feet wide, beneath the windows, which extends from the porch to the corner of the house. The night was very dark and a drizzling rain was falling when the murderer approached the house at the hour indicated. From the tracks in the garden bed it is clear that he first went to the window nearest the road, which is fifteen paces distant. Looking in, he saw, through the thin lace curtains, that he could not get a fair shot at his intended victims, for the servant was sitting next to that window. He then went to the other window, from which point he could shoot both Mrs. Hujus and Mr. Gamble at once, as their heads were in line. Placing his gun so near the window-pane that the powder blackened the sash, he fired with fatal effect.

The gun was loaded with a large slug and a heavy charge of No. 4 shot, showing that it was the intention of the assassin to kill them both. Two of the shot struck Mrs. Hujus in the left temple, penetrating to the base of the brain. A number of the shot struck Mr. Gamble in the face, head, and body, wounding him severely, but not dangerously. The rest of the charge passed between and around them, the slug making a large hole in the wall and passing entirely through one thickness of the plastering, the shot striking a walnut wardrobe in one corner of the room and going completely through the panel. The servant girl says that upon receiving the wound, Mrs. Hujus rose to her feet, stood for a moment, and then fell backward on the floor. Mr. Gamble, who received five shots in the face, three in the head, one in the chest, and one in the left shoulder, rose, and, apparently fearing another shot, rushed into an adjoining room, where he fell senseless. The girl, in terror, ran and hid herself, leaving the little boy alone in the room with the dying woman. In about twenty minutes Mr. Gamble recovered sufficiently to rise and seek for assistance. He ran to the nearest house, that of Mr. Andrew Corsa, some seventy five yards distant, but was so much excited and alarmed that he could not explain or make any coherent statement of what had befallen him. Seeing that he was wounded, but able to walk, Mr. Corsa took him to Dr. Wells' house, which is also near his own, and there, after the doctor had examined his wounds, asked him where was Mrs. Hujus. "She is lying dead on the floor in my house," said he. Mr. Corsa immediately went to the house, and there found Mrs. Hujus lying gasping on the floor. Dr. Wells was at once called, and, leaving Gamble, went to the house, but nothing could be done for her, and she died within three-quarters of an hour after she was first seen by Mr. Corsa.

The brothers Murphy were suspected from the first, and the Police were immediately notified by Mr. Rudolph Lexow, who resides at Nanuet. The murderer left, in his haste, a mask (a common toy false face) and an old, greasy cloth cap, which were found on the walk in front of the house. His haste was owing to the arrival of young Mr. Louis Brandis, who was on his way home from church with a lady. He saw the flash and heard the report of the gun, and then saw a man run from the front of the house and start down the road. Thinking that that Mr. Gamble had fired on a burglar, he was afraid to approach the house, but presently, seeing no further demonstrations were made, he went up and tapped at the window, but received no answer. He only heard the little boy crying and begging his father not to shoot any more. His lady companion then became so excessively alarmed and nervous that he left and took her to her house.

About 9 o'clock last night the two brothers of Mrs. Gamble, Michael and Thomas Murphy, were arrested on Warren street, Old Hudson City, on suspicion of having committed the deed. The arrest was made under the following circumstances:

Yesterday morning Detective Allen Pinkerton received a warrant from the authorities in Rockland County calling for the arrest of the two men on suspicion of having committed the murder, and who were known to reside in Jersey City. Detective Pinkerton proceeded there, and held a conference with Chief Champney, which resulted in the case being placed in the hands of Capt. McHorney, of the First Precinct. The latter last evening succeeded in tracing the parties to their home in Warren street, on the west slope of Bergen Hill. Capt. McHorney and Detective Pinkerton, finding that their men were safe, proceeded to the Third Precinct Station, and after informing Capt. Glenny of their purpose, the latter, with Officer Bloom, accompanied them to make a descent. Officer Bloom and Detective Pinkerton remained outside to guard against an escape, when Capts. McHorney and Glenny entered the house and made the arrest without resistance. After the prisoners had been secured, the house was searched for fire-arms without success. A search was then made in the barn, when four guns were found concealed there, one of which was a Springfield rifle, and bore evidences of having been very recently discharged, although it was perfectly clean, and the prisoners admitted having cleaned and oiled it during the day. The prisoners were taken to Police Head-quarters and locked up for the night.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY WOUNDED.

A TERRIBLE SCENE—A FATHER RETURNS HOME TO FIND ONE SON DEAD AND ANOTHER DYING—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

STONINGTON, Conn., April 20.—One of the most atrocious crimes which has ever shocked this section was perpetrated near here last night. Henry D. Langworthy is an old resident of the town, who occupies a farm half a mile or more west of the borough of Stonington proper. His family consisted of himself and wife, and two sons, named Irving and Cortland, aged eighteen and twenty-four, respectively; and a hired man, who has lived with them during the Winter. On Sunday night Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy went early to church in Mystic, leaving the house in charge of the two young men. When they returned, about 10 o'clock, the house was dark and silent. The father went into the kitchen, and putting out his hand to guide himself, laid it on the corpse of his youngest boy. It sat rigid and upright in a chair beside a table. The head had fallen back, and from a ghastly wound on the crown the blood had trickled down and gathered in a pool on the floor. There was no evidence of a struggle. The furniture of the room was in perfect order save that the lamp was overturned and broken. A book lay at the feet of the corpse as it had dropped from the hand when the blow was struck. The face of the dead man was calm and placid, the only injury observable being the gaping wound on the head, which penetrated through the skull to the brain. Up stairs, in the room of the elder son, the scene was different. The stairs and passage leading to it were stained with splashes and gouts of blood, and the chamber itself looked like a slaughter-house. When his father reached him, young Cortland lay upon his face unconscious, with a terrible gash in his skull, almost exactly similar to the one inflicted on his brother. He was undressed, having retired for the night. The pillow was completely saturated with blood, and even the mattress beneath, but there was no indication that there had been a struggle here. The man has scarcely moved since he had been struck, and lay breathing stertorously.

Word was at once sent to this village, and as soon as possible a physician and officers were on the spot. In the meantime, Libbey, the hired man, had appeared at the house of Mrs. Langworthy's brother, his face covered with blood, asking for help in a state of great excitement. His story is that he and Irving were sitting in the kitchen, reading, Cortland having gone to bed; that he heard a dog growl, and instantly saw a club fall on Irving's head; that almost simultaneously he was struck and rendered unconscious, and that as soon as he recovered, he ran out for assistance. His manner was confused, and some trifling discrepancies in his statement awakened suspicion against him. He was arrested, a jury of inquest was at once summoned, but elicited only the above facts, and adjourned for a week. The murder, or murders, for it is next to impossible for Cortland to recover, were committed with a heavy, blunt-edged weapon, which has not yet been found. There was, so far as is known, no ill-feeling between Libbey and the brothers.

The appearance of the kitchen justifies the belief that there was no dispute below, and the elder brother was unquestionably asleep when he was struck. But, on the other hand, nothing of value was taken from the house, and it seems impossible that the crime should have been the work of thieves. Though the walls of the rooms up-stairs were spattered with blood, there was none on Libby's clothing when he was arrested, except from his own wounds, which are slight. He is a native of Lewiston, Me., and was discharged from the navy last Fall, when he came here. The affair has created intense excitement, and crowds have visited the place. The country is being searched for suspicious characters, but thus far with no success.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, April 21—5:30 A. M.—The British ship Abby Ryerson, from Mobile Feb. 10, for Reval, is ashore.

The bark Veranda, which sailed from London March 21, for Philadelphia, has put back and arrived at Queenstown badly damaged

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 21—1 A. M.—The winds have veered to east and south over New-England, with falling temperature, rain, and sleet.

Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed over the Middle States and lower lake region, followed by clearing weather over the former during the evening.

The winds have veered to south-west and north-west over the Southern States, with clear and clearing weather, and to west and north over the North-west and upper lake region region, with clear and clearing weather.

The storm-centre over Missouri has moved north-eastward to the Upper St. Lawrence Valley.

The Missouri River, from Yanktown down, the Mississippi, Cumberland, Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio have risen, except the latter, which has fallen at Pittsburg and Evansville.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New-England the winds will shift to west and north-west, with clearing weather.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, fresh and brisk west to north-west winds, with clear and clearing weather.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, west to north-west winds and clear weather.

From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper lakes, west to north-west winds and very generally clear weather.

The storm centre over the Upper St. Lawrence Valley will move northeastward.

The Ohio River, the Cumberland, the Mississippi, and Lower Missouri continue rising.

Cautionary signals continue at Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

THUNDER-STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ERIE, Penn., April 20.—A tornado and thunder-storm passed over this city about 3 o'clock this afternoon. A man was killed by a concussion. There were no marks of lightning or other injury on him. Several buildings were unroofed. A church bell was swept from a tower and carried a distance of 150 feet. Vessels were torn from their moorings at the docks, and lumber-piles were torn up and generally distributed. The storm lasted but a few minutes.

STORM IN CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., April 20.—There was a snow-storm here this morning which changed to rain about noon. At 8 o'clock P. M. a thunder-storm came on, and for ten minutes a heavy hail-storm was in progress. Thunder and lightning continue, the latter being almost incessant and very vivid.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	40°	43°	3:30 P. M.	54°	43°
6 A. M.	39°	44°	6 P. M.	52°	43°
9 A. M.	45°	44°	9 P. M.	49°	39°
12 M.	54°	43°	12 P. M.	45°	37°

Average temperature yesterday.........42°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........47¼°

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE PITTSBURG BANKS—THE SWINDLER IN CUSTODY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 20.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to swindle several banking institutions in this city on Saturday, by a man giving his name as H. S. Allen. He called upon the cashiers of the Freehold and International Banks, producing letters of introduction purporting to be from Tapscott Bros. & Co., of New-York, and giving the names of the cashiers of the Third National and the Merchants' Exchange National Banks, of New-York, as references. He deposited a certified check for $13,000 on the International Bank, drawn on the Ninth National Bank of New-York, wishing to draw $3,000 on it. Suspicion was aroused, and he was subsequently arrested—then giving his name as John Doe. Telegrams received to-day from New-York pronounce the check and letters a forgery. He had a hearing this afternoon, and was held in $5,000 bail for trial on a charge of forgery. He is supposed to be one of the parties who recently swindled two banks in Chicago.

A LAZY LETTER-CARRIER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20.—Benjamin W. Salisbury, recently appointed a letter-carrier, was arrested to-day on a charge of destroying letters by throwing them into the dock to avoid the trouble of delivery. He disposed of over 200 letters in that way. He waived examination, and was held for trial.

LOSS OF THE SHIP AILSA.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 20.—The ship Ailsa, which was filled with water and partly sunk about a month ago to put out the fire in her cargo of cotton, broke loose from her mooring to-day, keeled over, and sank in sixty feet of water. She is now reported a total loss.

A BODY FOUND AT THE NIAGARA RIVER.

CLIFTON, Ontario, April 20.—The body of a man, about thirty years of age, was found below the precipice of the bank of the Niagara River on the Canada side, near the old Suspension Bridge. Nothing was found on his person to assist in his identification.

LONG BRANCH.

THE CRUMBLING BANKS OF OCEAN AVENUE.

WHAT IS BEING DONE, AND WHAT MAY BE DONE TO PREVENT THEM FROM WEARING AWAY — PREPARATIONS OF THE HOTELS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN HOTEL, Saturday, April 18, 1874.

After the storm of Friday comes a bright sun and cheerful weather. I at once took the opportunity of seeing what effect the sea had had on the banks that overlook the sands. It is well known that these are crumbling away, and prophets of evil have foretold the time when Ocean avenue and all its hotels, its Summer palaces, its glittering stores, and its gay cottages will cease to be, and that time, according to these vaticinating wretches, is not far remote. They argue that the sea washes away the base of the banks, and then the top caves in, and so piece-meal the whole disappears at a calculable rate. Some have denied this, and have tried to beat the sea back in their own way. Notably has this been done in front of Iauch's in front of the Abecasis cottage, but by no one more successfully than by the late Mr. Laird, in front of the Mansion House. By actual observations I have satisfied myself that the theory of the prophets is radically incorrect, and that the sea is in no way responsible for the sensible yearly diminution of Ocean avenue. The hypothesis was plausible, but not based upon fact, and it has had the lamentable effect of making the folks most interested in the matter down-hearted and apathetic. They have for the most part not cared to attempt even to fight against what seemed inevitable. Now, as it happens, there is no inevitable about the matter, and it will be extremely easy to checkmate the adversary.

The fact is that the crumbling away of the bank is due to atmospheric influences. What is going on at Long Branch is what is going on in all mountain ranges. The banks along Ocean avenue are miniature mountains, and are suffering on a small scale what the Alps suffer on a tremendous scale—that is, weathering. Here, instead of sandstone or slate, we have clay intermingled with sand. Yesterday the rain just pelted these banks all along the line, because the wind was nearly due east. The sand became saturated with water to such an extent that it detached itself from the face of the cliff, bringing down with it masses of clay. When this took place in the upper part of the bank the top was obliged to cave in. I say the upper part because these banks are shaped exactly like any range of mountains. They have a lower projecting buttress, made by the weathering of the upper part; and they have a perpendicular upper part which is continually coming down in larger or smaller masses. When people ascend the Matterhorn, or the Finster-Aarhorn, they are absolutely pelted with boulders and fragments of rock coming down from the upper part, and many fatal accidents have occurred from them. The avalanche is the same thing on an immense scale. It is true that the sea in a storm will cut up some very queer capers. Sometimes it will remove all the sand from the base, leaving bare the blue aluminous clay, which seems to be deposited under the alluvium everywhere in New-Jersey. Yesterday's storm, for example, laid bare this "blue ball," as the pottery men call it, for hundreds of yards south-west, beginning at a point in front of the Pavilion. Sometimes the sea will bring in its sands, and will heap them up half way to the top of the bank. But even the Atlantic Ocean can be humored. The hotel-keepers begin to see that this is a subject of consequence to them, and there is no doubt that any plan which meets the approval of the majority will be adopted. What is wanted is to secure the banks from weathering in such a manner that really violent storms will not destroy the work. If, for example, the wind should remain due east for a week the waves would come tumbling over the bank, and would turn these beautiful lawns in front of the Ocean House into a salt-water lake. Against this there can be no fighting, of course; but it is desirable that whatever plan is adopted should be of such a nature as to suffer as little as possible under such an emergency.

Edwin C. Clarke has placed before the Lelands a proposition, which they cordially indorse, and which will be submitted to all the other hotel proprietors; for it is plain that the work must be done in common, or not at all. The idea is to get rid of weathering, and, at the same time, to offer as little resistance to seas, (and, therefore, the greatest possible,) by building a kind of levee, cutting the bank down into a slope, like the glacis of a fortress. This can be done temporarily, without much expenditure, by simply sodding the slope, and building at the base a stout very low stone wall. Afterward, if it was found necessary, the slope might be faced with stone as far as was needed. This plan has been tried partially by the Mansion House proprietors, and has been found perfectly successful, although, instead of a stone coping at the base there is only a stout wall of planking. The principle of the thing lies in the angle of the slope. It is not great enough to be affected by weathering. The turf grows gloriously over it, giving it additional stability by its network of rootlets. And the sea has no purchase over it, because it offers a receding resistance, like the *echelon* formation of the Theban hero's army. But whatever is to be done has to be done quickly, for there is not much more margin. Every time a sensible decrease takes place in one place it takes place in all, as far as the drive is concerned. Friday's storm has compelled the proprietor of the Pavilion to set back his Summer-house some seven feet. I spoke to his head man about the matter. He said it was inevitable, that the sea washed away the base, and that then the top caved in, as a matter of course. I showed him that it was not so, that although the sea had taken away every particle of sand from the base, the blue ball clay stretched out far beyond the base of the bank, and that the lower part of the bank itself was untouched, all the fresh detritus being from the top. I pointed out to him that in front of the Mansion House, where the bank has been cut to a slope, there was not a pin's difference effected by the storm. But he had seen this thing for twenty years, and he knew better than the man who had just come to look at it. If everybody is going to talk in this way, good-by to Ocean avenue.

All the hotel proprietors have been down during the past few weeks to take a look at things. I went the rounds of all the great caravansaries to learn what news there might be, and found every one extremely hopeful. At the West End I saw Mr. Crocker, superintendent in Winter and steward in Summer. Presbury and Hildreth had both been down and surveyed things, and were in the best spirits. They had let a great many rooms already, and were under the impression that the rush to Europe would be greatly mitigated this Summer. That seems to be the general impression, and as I find that not only in Long Branch, but elsewhere, rooms are being engaged now, and in the main by people who generally give their surplus gold to Switzerland and the Tyrol, it must be a correct view of the situation. I saw a letter from a Catskill proprietor who has let all his best rooms already. This seems as if everybody calculated in the same groove. Everybody seems to think that few people will go to Europe, and at once jumps at the conclusion that the rooms had better be ordered at once to make sure of them. At the Howland Hotel, young Howland is in charge, and I found him bucolically engaged surveying his farm-laborers, for there is a farm attached to their house. He was hopeful about the hotel, but despondent about his early vegetables and lettuces. There never was such a Spring. He never knew such weather. But, after all, the warm weather must come sooner or later. Had I noticed the lawns in front of the Howland House? Were they not beautifully green and smooth, quite velvety? I had, and said so, though I put in a word for the lawn in front of the West End, and for the magnificent ones in front of the Ocean House, which are incomparably the finest of all. Well, they were fine. They were much larger than those before the Howland House, but not so velvety. With mutual expressions of hope in the returning sanity of the clerk of the weather we parted. At Iauch's there were no signs of life, but it is a small house, and soon opened. The Pavilion is open all the year round, Mr. Morris making his home at the Branch, being deeply interested in real estate. The United States, kept by Laird, has been visited, but makes no sign as yet. At the Mansion House there are a dozen capenters hammering away. Here Mr. McIntyre's steward reported most favorably. The house had let many of its best rooms, he said, and I heartily was glad to hear of it, because the Mansion House is the only first-class house in the Branch with moderate prices. At the Ocean House there is great activity in front and in rear. The whole space behind has been planted with young trees, and the lawns in front have been rolled with a roller of the most tremendous size, like a revolving avalanche. The road has been plowed and harrowed from the Surf House to Chelsea avenue, and contracts have been made for filling the vases with flowers, such having been the expressed wish of the lady boarders of last year to Mr. Charles Leland. Warren Leland talks of building an L annex to the northern wing, but surely the hotel is big enough as it is. A great many rooms have been let here also, and it is surprising to learn in how many instances to Philadelphians and New-arkians. At the Metropolitan the proprietor, Dr. Conover, has been spending the Winter in Florida, and is returning now. I understand, however, from his son, the Sheriff of Freehold, that the former manager, Mr. Cooper, may not take it this year. There is some talk of a Mr. Scranton, who held some position last year in the Mansion House. All, however, is undecided at present, and will be until Dr. Conover's return. At the East End House there is chaos also, but of a different kind. This hotel belongs to Jay Gould, and he put in last year Capt. Fuller, a well-known express man. The house was run as an excursionists' hotel, but it did not pay. Fuller was turned out, and the house ran itself, I believe, until Gould got into trouble with the Jersey Southern, which, according to his instincts and habits, he was trying to swallow. The road, however, was too much for him, and legal emissaries came down to attach the furniture of the East End House. He had, however, previously foreseen this, and had sold it to Mr. Smith. At all events, Mr. Smith exhibited a bill of sale and stuck to the furniture. I do not know who is going to manage it this year, but it could be made very profitable if well handled. Still, it must be a great drawback to manage under Mr. Jay Gould, because he has not that fine regard for his word which tends to facilitate business transactions.

The present arrangements for getting to the Branch are good. The Plymouth Rock and Jesse Hoyt have gone back to the Narragansett Line, and their pier has nothing to do now with Long Branch. At Pier No. 8 the traveler will find the Jane Mosely in the afternoon, and the Americus or the Neversink in the morning. The hours are the same as before. The Jane Mosely was a Sound boat, and is very seaworthy. She is very handsomely fitted up, and is of the right size to be handled easily. The Plymouth Rock was, it is true, a floating palace, but she was slow, she was troublesome in a rough sea, and she was so unwieldy that it was difficult to get her up to the landing. The Jane Mosely is equally comfortable, and can be handled like a toy. In a sea she is splendid, and behaved perfectly yesterday through the storm, making her passage without delay. The price of the passage is also unchanged. GAR.

THE NATION'S FAIR.

The official good words for the Centennial Exhibition are worth all that we have read before. The Board of Commissioners have published many fine things in circulars, pamphlets, and the Philadelphia journals, but they have never reached the public heart till now. Their manner has been a little too dignified and distant. And they have not taken the proper course to bring their case before the whole people. This is now done for the first time by Mr. Welsh's address. Its spirit is earnest—its manner admirable. It reads like the product of one man of strong common-sense who means business, and not like the joint concoction of a multitude of commissioners, more ornamental than useful. A series of articles in the same plain, frank, direct vein will do much good. We are most favorably impressed with the sound financial method of Mr. Welsh. He does not waste time asking the Legislature of New-York to appropriate anything, but he goes straight to the pockets of the people. The Legislature would dilly-dally over his appeal for help, if he made one, and give nothing at last. But the people will not refuse to consider the cogent reasons he urges for their financial aid. Some State Legislatures have a paltry jealousy against the fair because it is to be held at Philadelphia. But the people are above such small feelings. They are much more disinterested and liberal than narrow-minded politicians and editors suppose. We do not remember to have seen anywhere of late a popular protest against holding the National Fair at Philadelphia. All general opposition ended with the passage of the Centennial bill in 1871. If there are any lingering doubts about the claims of Philadelphia to be the site of the exposition, these are dispelled by her magnificent energy in assuming the chief burden of the great work. The city—with the State, which is only Philadelphia hammered out—has raised nearly $4,000,000, or about half the required sum. This is ten-fold what is really chargeable to her: for, as Mr. Welsh puts it in a nut-shell, "it is not her celebration, it is the nation's." The festival could not be held in ten or five or two cities at once. There is only room for one World's Fair in a country at a time, and one place had to be chosen. The honor and good fortune went to Philadelphia, fully merited by her clustered Revolutionary memories, the truly national and patriotic spirit she has always shown, and the large enterprise and boundless hospitality of her citizens. As Mr. Welsh is modestly reluctant to boast of his city's thrift and energy and courtesy to strangers, we supplement his address with these well-earned compliments. April 19, 1876—that is the date of the opening, only two years hence. This is a short time for preparations for the most stupendous of fairs. It will not fail of the full measure of its great purpose if the people will do anything like their share in promoting the nation's work and saving the nation's honor!—*Journal of Commerce, April 18.*

ABOUT DR. SHERMAN.

Dr. Van Evrie, editor of the New-York *Day Book*, one of our most eminent physicians, and a man of high literary attainments, speaks of Dr. Sherman in the following emphatic language:

"A Philanthropist.—Dr. Sherman, of No. 697 Broadway, famous for his successful method of treating rupture, it is claimed, has done more to relieve afflicted humanity in the past five years than any other member of the great philanthropic family of the United States. To wear a truss which is not a remedial agent, but a daily torture, is one of the most terrible afflictions mankind could possibly be made to bear. Dr. Sherman, years ago, determined to rid rupture patients from that curse, and, after a series of costly and tedious experiments, hit the exact application. Reader, if you suffer from this malady, consult Dr. Sherman."—*Day Book.*

New-York Conservatory of Music,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
NEW PUPILS RECEIVED DAILY.
The Conservatory remains open the entire year.
PRIVATE and CLASS Instructions.—*Advertisement.*

Kill Dandruff, Keep the Scalp Clean, and the hair in beautiful condition by the use of the PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR. There is nothing like it. Beware of substitutes. Morse Manufacturing Company, No. 9 Gold st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

All Persons would like to have luxuriant, beautiful hair. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has won laurels.—*Advertisement.*

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.
CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with salt rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidentally, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,
MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

For a Superb Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

"Iron-Clads"—A strong, serviceable SHOE for BOYS and YOUTHS. CANTRELL,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

Our Changing Bodies.

Our bodies are constantly changing. The dead matter passes off by the bowels and the pores, and digestion and assimilation supply fresh material. This material cannot be pure, and consequently the body cannot be healthy unless the stomach and the secretive organs perform their allotted tasks thoroughly and regularly. That they may do so keep them in good working order with that most efficient of all invigorating, regulating, and purifying preparations, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If you wish your blood to be really the "stream of life," to have your bones clothed with sound flesh, to be exempt from nervousness and debility, to be clear-headed and cheerful; in short, to possess that choicest of Heaven's blessings, a sound mind in a sound body, resort to the great vegetable restorative whenever you feel languid, or suffer from indigestion, or are bilious or low-spirited, or suffering from any derangement of the animal functions. The relief is immediate, and full restoration certain.

MARRIED.

OGDEN—BLACKLIN.—In Brooklyn, on the 15th inst., in the Westminster Church, by Rev. J. Clement French, Mr. HERMAN B. OGDEN to SUSIE, second daughter of J. J. Blacklin.

STIMSON—BALL.—On Tuesday evening, April 7, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., EDGAR D. STIMSON, of Linden, to S. EUNIE, youngest daughter of William Ball, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BARKER.—At Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, 16th inst., ISAAC O. BARKER, of this City, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, 5th av. and 53d st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BURDETT.—At Fort Lee, N. J., Sunday, the 19th inst., of pneumonia, HENRY BURDETT, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

BREWSTER.—On Saturday, April 18, NELLIE M., only daughter of Richard W. and Mary E. Brewster, aged 4 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 107 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 21, at 4 P. M. Remains will be taken to Newburg for interment.

CHAVANNES.—In Brooklyn, Sunday evening, April 19, LOUISE JULIA, née Blanchet, beloved wife of E. T. Chavannes.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 144 State st., Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock.

COTTRELL.—At Washington, April 18, PAMELIA, wife of George W. Cottrell.

Services at Boston. Interment on Wednesday, April 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Grand Central Depot.

DODGE.—At the residence of her son, Wm. H. Dodge, Clinton, Mo., on Wednesday, April 15, Mrs. MARGARET E. DODGE, widow of John Dodge, of New-York, in the 92d year of her age.

GILLET.—At Brick Church, Orange, N. J., Sunday, April 19, N. HALLECK GILLET, aged 50.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, April 21, from his late residence, Glenwood av. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11:20 train from New-York.

HAIGHT.—PHILEMON DICKERSON, son of Philemon D. and Sarah T. Haight, aged 7 years and 25 days.

Burial services at St. John Free Church, Summit av., near Gardner av., Jersey City Heights, at 4 P. M., Wednesday, April 22.

MILES.—In New-York, April 18, suddenly, of heart disease, Mr. ABIAL MILES, in his 77th year.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 33 East 29th st., on Tuesday, April 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OSBORN.—On Friday, April 17, at Cutchogue, Long Island, EDWARD M. OSBORN, formerly of this City.

Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OBERTEUFFER.—Sunday, April 19, 1874, MARY GERTRUDE, wife of Reece M. Oberteuffer.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 29 West 33d st., Tuesday, April 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PERRET.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, Sunday, April 19, LEON LOUIS, aged 2 years, youngest child of Mary Alvord and Charles Perret.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 314 Warren st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

PINKNEY.—On Saturday, April 18, AGNES P. (ARTHUR), wife of Frederick H. Pinkney.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—On Sunday, April 19, 1874, ELIZA S., widow of Henry P. Robertson, aged 75 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Henry L., Charles H., and Tim Y. Robertson, are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 187 East 71st st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

RYER.—At Roseville, Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, April 18, WILLIAM RYER, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Roseville av., first house north of depot, Roseville, N. J., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., 2:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., New-York, at 1 o'clock.

SANFORD.—On Sunday, April 19, at New-Haven, HENRY CURTIS, son of Stephen Sanford, aged 14.

Funeral from his father's house, at Amsterdam, Wednesday afternoon.

SCOTT.—On Saturday, A. M., April 18, after a brief illness, Miss SUSAN A. SCOTT, aged 57 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will be held from her late residence, at Powerville, Wednesday, April 22, at 10:30 A. M.

SHELDON.—On Monday evening, April 20, JAMES SHELDON, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 151 Congress st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 22, at 3 P. M.

VERPLANCK.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of the 20th inst., Miss HELENA VERPLANCK, daughter of the late Col. Abraham Verplanck.

The remains will be taken to Coeymans, Albany County, for interment.

WATERBURY.—On Sunday, April 19, LAVINIA MAVERICK, wife of Warren Waterbury.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the 21st, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th av. and 28th st.

WEEKES.—After a short illness, MARIA BRUSH, widow of the late Samuel Weekes, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Kennedy, No. 508 West 20th st., New-York.

Service at No. 508 West 20th st., Wednesday, April 22, at 12 M., the remains to be taken to Yonkers, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, of scarlet fever, Sunday, April 19, PENNINGTON SCOTT, second son of Richard D. and Emma B. Young, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, corner Clinton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.
On and after MAY 1, 1874, passengers for NEWPORT take the SHORE LINE EXPRESS leaving GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 1 o'clock P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 25, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DIABETIC and DYSPEPTIC FLOUR. DEPOT, BOWERY, corner 4th st., N. Y.

PARTIES IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, or Jersey City, having power to let, please describe location, amount, &c. Address N. C., Box No. 177 Times Office.

LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED. Send for testimonials, or call. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar st. Local agents wanted.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE BEST OF THE MONTHLIES."
"NO PADDING."
SCRIBNER FOR MAY.
A MARVELOUSLY BEAUTIFUL NUMBER.
BRILLIANT OPENING OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

SCRIBNER for May contains one of B. F. TAYLOR'S SERIES OF OLD TIME POEMS: "THE DISTRICT SCHOOL," with four illustrations; KING'S "SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN RAMBLES," with PICTURES by CHAMPNEY, SHEPPARD & MORAN; "THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND," by JULES VERNE; "COEDUCATION OF RACES," by W. H. RUFFNER; another of STEDMAN'S Papers on "THE VICTORIAN POET;" STORIES, by HENRY JAMES, Jr., JOHN JOHNS, HARRIETT PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, R. H., D. & W. H. R., and the continuation of Miss TRAFTON'S Serial, "KATHERINE EARLE," "NEW HOMES OF NEW-YORK, or THE APARTMENT HOUSES," by RICHARDSON, POEMS, by LOUISA BUSHNELL, and others, &c., &c.

Dr. HOLLAND writes of "THE GREAT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT," "STAR LECTURING," AND "POLITICAL MORALITY."

In HOME AND SOCIETY a very bright woman tells the ladies about "SPRING FASHIONS." In culture and Progress there is an essay on "EUROPEAN POLITICS," &c., &c., &c.

The Department of ETCHINGS has a pleasant satire on "DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS AND THE CLUBS OF NEW-YORK."

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY will continue to be, as it has been, "the finest of the illustrated magazines."

$4 A YEAR; 35 CENTS A NUMBER.
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No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE INSTITUTES, ACADEMIES AND SEMinaries on the Hudson, good, bad and indifferent, described and contrasted by EDW. I. SEARS, LL. D. Reprinted from *National Quarterly Review* for March, 1874. Price, 50 cents. American News Company.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Republican Hall, corner 23d st. and Broadway, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
HUGH GARDNER, President.
[illegible] W. DEAN, JAS. E. DAVIES, Secretaries.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, April 20, at an executors' sale to close the estate of Henry L. Law, deceased, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold the two-story brick building, with lot, 19.10 by 31.4 by 16 by 33.9, No. 95 Fulton street, north-west corner of Water street, for $33,700, to C. H. Meyer. Also the five-story brick building, with lot, 25.4 by about 60, No. 206 Water street, west side, in rear of above, for $26,000, to F. H. Rhue. The first-named property rents for $4,000, and the second for $3,600, per annum. The same auctioneer also sold at another, executors's sale to close the estate of Gifford Waters, deceased, the premises known as No. 164, 166 and 168 Canal street, and Nos. 27 and 29 Elizabeth street, embracing a plot of ground, 47 by 50, located on the south-west corner of the streets named, covered with brick and frame buildings renting at the rate of $4,200 per annum, for $36,000, the purchaser being J. Lucius, one of the heirs to the estate. A residence, located at Bath, Long Island, and situated on Carroll place, between Franklin avenue and the ocean, was offered by Mr. Johnson and knocked down at $——, but not sold.

Wm. Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree. Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story brick tenement houses, with plot of ground 9.2 by 75, located on First avenue, east side, 49.7 feet south of Forty-second street, for $1,500 over and above mortgage, with interest amounting to $26,050, making the total price realized $27,550. The property was purchased by Geo. H. & Chas. S. Steadmanfins in the legal action. No other business was transacted.

The sale at private contract is reported of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 25 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 13 West Thirty-eighth street, for $50,000 cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are noticed:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., executor's sale to close estate of B. A. Hegeman, deceased, of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 20.5 by 65, with lot 65 feet deep, situate No. 533 Madison avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-third street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Louis Fellows, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 70, on East Seventy-fourth street, south-east corner of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, Jr. P. Orrell, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together forming a plot in size 50 by 119, on Arthur street, Fordham, (Twenty-fourth Ward.)

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, frame house, and lot 20 by 94.9, No. 606 East Eleventh street, south side, 118 feet east of Avenue B.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on East Thirty-ninth street, north side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the lot 20 by 138, with four-story and basement parish-house building, covering same thereon, No. 150 Broadway, east side, between Rector and Bond streets. Term of lease eleven years from May 1, 1874, with renewal of twenty-one years at appraised valuation; ground rent, $6,500 per annum.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, April 18, plans for new buildings have been submitted and insafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Catherine street, north side, 100 feet west of Railroad avenue, Melrose, one frame dwelling, two; 18 by 27.6; Francis O. Holding, owner.

Tenth avenue, south-east corner Forty-fifth street, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25.3 by 63; W. J. Stafford, owner.

West Forty-fifth street, south side, 235 feet west of Tenth avenue, two brick French flats, each four stories, 20 by 57; Henry Corse, owner.

First street, No. 102, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 21 by 52; M. Frommer, owner.

Sixth street, Nos. 637 and 639, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 74; L. Samuels, owner.

Leonard street, south side, 150 feet east of Centre street, one Nova Scotia stone Mission School, three stories, 60.10 by by 63.4; C. P. Fabbri, owner.

Eleventh avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of Twenty-third street, one brick stable, two stories, 24.8 by 75; Washington Ice Company, owner.

West Houston street, No. 124, rear, one brick stable, 18 by 45; Albert Keller, owner; $1,500.

West Forty-fourth street, south side, 331.3 feet east of Eighth avenue, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 20 by 50; E. McCarty, owner.

West Forty-first street, north side, 75 feet east of Ninth avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 14 by 100; Jones & Sills, owners.

West Forty-first street, north side, 250 feet west of Fifth avenue, one Nova Scotia stone stable and dwelling, three stories, 24.11 by 100.5; Adele L. L. Stevens, owner.

Henry street, south side, 120 west of Clinton street, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 22 by 73; Jacob Karp, owner.

Pentry street, No. 12, one brick stable, two stories, 14 by 45; Albert Addiz, owner.

Washington street, Nos. 602 and 604, one brick first-class store, five stories, 50 by 52; E. J. Lewis, owner.

East Forty-third street, north side, 175 feet east of Third avenue, one brick store and second-class dwelling, three stories, 24 by 50; Levi Adams, owner.

Greenwich street, south-east corner of Dey street, one brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 43 by 62.2 by 77.3; M. & H. Posamskie, owners.

East Seventy-fifth street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 20 by 54; Geo. Engehardt, owner.

West Thirty-sixth street, No. 452, one brick tenement, three stories, 20 by 50; Edward Tyrrell, owner.

West Fiftieth street, Nos. 229 and 231, two brick work-shops, each two stories, 18.6 by 50; Geo. Palmer, owner.

West Twentieth street, No. 238, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Michael Schaefer, owner.

West Forty-third street, No. 341, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; Alex. Mitchell, owner.

Gold street, north-west corner Platt street, one brick store and second-class dwelling, four stories, 12.7 by 22; E. B. Nelson, owner.

Broadway, Nos. 600 and 602, Crosby street, Nos. 134 and 136, two brick warehouses, each two stories, 25 by 197.10; H. D. Aldrich, Esq., owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the thirty-two buildings, above enumerated, $398,100.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 185 Cherry street, unsafe walls and chimneys; Charles F. Goodhue, agent.

Fifth avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-seventh street, unsafe piers and columns in front; J. M. R. Stevens, owner.

No. 598 Broadway, unsafe generally; Samuel A. Wood, owner.

No. 610 Crosby street, unsafe south pier and chimneys; J. F. Gibbons, agent.

No. 414 Grand street, unsafe column and pier front; Bud Smyth, owner.

No. 276 East Houston street, unsafe generally; Benjamin R. Winthrop, owner.

No. 217 East Houston street, unsafe west pier of front wall; R. R. Winthrop, agent.

Varick street, north-west corner Leight street, unsafe generally; First Mission Baptist Church, owner.

No. 40 Monroe street, unsafe generally; Mr. Townsend, agent.

No. 64 Varick street, unsafe generally; Patrick Bulger, agent.

No. 126 Washington street, unsafe rear wall; John McCann, owner.

No. 126 Broome street, unsafe rear stairs; Henry Elsler, owner.

Nos. 224 and 226 Cherry street, unsafe arch over alley; Patrick H. Fay, owner.

No. 163 Centre street, unsafe rear wall, piers, &c.; Henry Egan, owner.

No. 222 Centre street, unsafe store, lintel front; W. T. Vanzandt, owner.

No. 422 East Eighteenth street, dangerously unsafe front wall; "Delapidated," owner.

No. 333 East Eleventh street, (rear,) unsafe front wall; Henry Cogan, agent.

No. 323 East Eleventh street, (front,) unsafe lintel over alley; Henry Cogan, agent.

No. 333 East Eleventh street, (rear,) first house, unsafe front wall, piers, &c.; Henry Cogan, agent.

No. 54 James street, unsafe generally; Mrs. Bassnett, owner.

Nos. 1 to 9 Chatham street, unsafe north-east wall and floors; Thomas J. French, owner.

No. 31 Chatham street, unsafe front wall; Henry Hart, owner.

No. 641 Hudson street, unsafe floors; (Edw. Dodd, owner.

No. 15 West Houston street, unsafe generally; Thos. W. Strong, owner.

Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-third street, unsafe public wall; R. P. Wheeler, owner.

No. 408 West Sixteenth street, unsafe front wall and rear foundation; Mrs. Hannah McGrory, owner.

No. 412 West Sixteenth street, (rear,) unsafe front wall; Benjamin Wallace, owner.

No. 412 West Sixteenth street, (rear,) unsafe rear wall; Benjamin Wallace, owner.

No. 115 Wooster street, (rear,) unsafe front wall; estate of Henry Bruner, owner.

No. 111 Chatham street, unsafe rolock arch and chimneys; H. Israel, owner.

No. 113 Chatham street, unsafe plastering in halls; H. Israel, owner.

No. 20 Cherry street, unsafe partition wall; Daniel Murphy, owner.

No. 3 Hester street, unsafe west wall; Mr. Sheffield, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, APRIL 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 five-story brick building and lot No. 26 Fulton st., n. w. corner Water st., lot 19.10x21.4x 18.6x33.9 ..... $33,700

1 five-story brick building and lot No. 206 Water st., w. s., 31.4 ft. n. of Fulton st., in rear of above, lot 25.4x108x25x95.7 26,000

Premises Nos. 164, 166, and 168 Canal st., and Nos. 27 and 29 Elizabeth st., comprising a plot of land on the s. w. corner of streets named, covered with brick and frame buildings, plot 47x50, sold in one parcel 38,000

By Wm. Kennelly.

2 four-story brick tenement houses and plot, 1st s.w., e. s., 49.7 ft. s. of 42d st., plot 49.2x75 ... 27,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 18.

Cherry st., No. 94, n. s., 44 ft. w. of Oliver st.; about 16.1x99.9, gores and indentations on both side lines $8,500

Same property 8,500

Delancey st., s. s., 95½ ft. w of Lewis st., 25x75; Delancey st., s. w. cor. Lewis st., 25x75 42,000

Gansevoort st., s. s., 49 ft. w. of 4th st., 25x 92.4 11,000

Hoffman st., e. s., lots, H and I map, Cedar Hill plot, Yorkville, 50x122.1 500

Madison st., n. s., 311.2 ft. e. of Seammel st., 23.10x96, ½ part 5,500

Watts st., s. s., 250.2 ft. e of Varick st., 31.3x 80.6, irregular 7,000

Same property 1,000

9th st., n. s., part lot No. 43, Morissania, about 25x123 2,000

46th st., s. s., 442.8 ft. e. of 8th av., 17.6x 100.5 38,000

90th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 19x100.8 .. 40,000

124 st., n. s., 80.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.3x76.5 .. 12,500

45th st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x100.2 .. 60,000

1st av., e. s., 47 ft. s. of 17th st., 24x91 21,000

1st av., e. s., 24 ft. s. of 17th st., 24x91 10,000

1st av., e. s., 43.1 ft. n. of 103d st., 18.11x100. 12,000

3d av., w. s., 26.5 ft. n. of 88th st., 50x100 54,000

5th av., e. s., 41 ft. s. of 15th st., 25x80 80,000

6th av., s. e. cor. 19th st., 22.6x100 100,000

Interior lot, 80.5 ft. n. of 60th st. and 64 ft. w. of Lexington av., 21x20 1,800

LEASES RECORDED.

45th st., n. s., 635 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year $480

1st av., No. 53, 5 years, per year 3,750

8th av., No. 490, 5 years, per year 2,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 144 WEST 22D ST.—FOR SALE, A VERY desirable three-story brick, 20.10x45, feet, with a two-story brick extension 15 feet deep. The house is in perfect order, and now occupied by the owner. Possession can be had on or before the 1st of May if desired. Price very low, and terms easy.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house No. 42 East 49th st.; splendidly situated, being opposite Columbia College Green, in front and overlooking gardens of Madison av. houses to 45th st. in the rear, giving the house fine ventilation and making it very desirable to parties spending the Summer in town. For price and particulars apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, corner 42d st. and 6th av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP OR WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid house on south side of 74th st., near 5th av.; complete with mirrors, chandeliers, and conservatory; heated by steam. Also, beautiful little house corner of Madison av. and 78th st.

JESUP, No. 353 Broadway.

NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSES—ON WEST 62d st., near Boulevard: No. 308 West 58th st., also, No. 207 West 46th st. Auction on Wednesday, April 22, by RICHARD V. HARNETT; and lot on 58th st., near circle, and 130th st., and 8th av. Bills at office No. 111 Broadway. Sale absolute.

AT KING'S BRIDGE—(TWENTY-FOURTH Ward.) desirable residence for sale; house thirteen rooms; land, one acre; barn, &c.; neighborhood excellent. Will be sold very cheap, either furnished or unfurnished. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

NOS. 1 AND 16 EAST 53D ST., ADJOINING 5th av., and opposite Presbyterian Memorial Church.—Magnificent new full-sized dwellings, with and without extensions, for sale low.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, on Park av., near 38th st., a first-class modern-finished, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house about 17x60x80.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—52D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., A FIRST-class brown-stone house, built by Donnelly, at a bargain if sold before the 1st of May. For particulars and permits, apply to A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine st., or V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND MANsard-roof residence, south-east corner Lee av. and Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 41.8x100; house, and terms easy. A. P. MAY, No. 59 Pine st.

TO BE SOLD AT A LOW FIGURE, A FIRST-class three-story brown-stone house, on 50th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., furnished or unfurnished. E. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRable Improved Property—One of the most desirable plots on Riverside drive, below 90th st. Address T. W., *Times* West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE IN EAST 21st st., of peculiar construction, with or without furniture. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 129 WEST 13TH st., three-story high-stoop brick house. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—FIVE LOTS ON 115TH st., 144 feet from Riverside Park. Apply to owner, W. H. COATE, No. 80 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 126 West 53d st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN UNUSUALLY FINE AND EXTRA wide house in 22d st. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, No. 12 Woodbine st., near Broadway, Brooklyn; two car routes near the house; twenty-five minutes from City ferry house 27x52 feet, three stories and basement, all improvements; furniture complete and elegant; garden consists of four lots; stable, pigeon and poultry houses; privilege to use the whole block (near three acres) on which the house is situated; possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

UNINCUMBERED LOTS ON THE GRADE NEAR Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will be exchanged for well-located, productive property in this City or Brooklyn, or an improved place of 50 to 100 acres on east side Hudson River, and below Poughkeepsie. Address E. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE —Nos. 5 and six Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton ferry; rent together, $2,400. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE for good income-paying property in the City of New-York, (first-class store or warehouse property preferred,) the elegant country-seat of Dr. Cadiuet, Esq., at Dobbs' Ferry, located midway between Dobbs' Ferry, and Irvington Depot, and about two miles from either. The dwelling is very complete and finished every modern convenience and improvement, built after plans and superintendence of the French architect, Mr. Renau; material Caen light-drab stone, imported from France. The parlor floor is most conveniently divided, and has large drawing-room, boudoir, library, dining-room, billiard-room, picture-gallery, and unusually fine conservatory, large butler's pantry, and hot-closet. Main staircase of self-supporting construction the entire floor; second and third story bedrooms equally convenient and numerous. Water supplied to the entire house from high level, supplying, also, the outbuildings, (stable, coach-house, greenhouse, grapehouse, lawn, ravines, and fountains.) The lawn is, probably, unsurpassed anywhere; roads macadamized, inclosed, and overshadowed by trees of a beautiful variety, fully grown. Mansion fronts on the Hudson, and grounds (about thirty-five acres) have lengthy waterfront and riparian rights. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR the Summer or year—A very elegant and valuable water-front country residence on the east bank of the Hudson River; sixty-seven acres; in a high state of cultivation; house large, modern and replete with all conveniences, stables, barns, farmer's cottage, ice-house filled, &c., all in perfect order; abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties; excellent kitchen garden; location very healthy; neighborhood unexceptionable; horses, cows, farming and garden implements, to be sold or rented with the place. Inquire at Room No. 17, No. 11 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, at Summit, N. J.—Sixty-five minutes from Barclay Street Ferry, a large mansion, situated on an eminence commanding an extended prospect, and five minutes' walk from depot; grounds about three acres, and tastefully laid out; lawns, drives, shade and fruit-trees, &c.; good stables and out-houses, including icehouse; house contains twenty-five rooms, including billiard-room and two bath-rooms; hot and cold water, gas-pipes, &c. Apply to the owner, at the office of EMOTT, HAMMOND & STICKNEY, No. 20 Nassau st., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—FORTY-three minutes by best lines of travel; frequent and night trains; low fares, near depots; paved, lighted, and policed streets; roomy suburban residence and grounds; fourteen rooms, in good order; stable; best portion of Elizabeth; city and country conveniences combined; fruit and garden, with cow, chickens, &c. Will sell low, and make terms easy. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) close by the premises, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, forty-one miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Whitey, deceased, on the main street; four and three-fourth acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double two-story frame, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to the churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ESOPUS, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., three-story stone woolen mill, 32 feet overshot wheel, and Leffert's wheel, 25 feet fall; never-failing stream; furnished with new and modern machinery; with eight acres of land, six tenant-houses, barn and dye-house; situated half a mile from steamboat landing; daily line of steamers to New-York; or will be rented. For particulars apply to OSCAR AMES, Esopus, N. Y.; or HENRY F. PULTZ, No. 67 William st., New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—For Sale—The residence of the late Mr. Ryall, opposite the Conover House, within five minutes' walk of station. The house is nearly new, has about ten rooms, with good stables, and ample grounds. Will be sold very cheap.

Also, furnished houses for sale or to rent for the season—one at $750, one at $1,000.

Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF POUGHKEEPSIE, the valuable property of the late Judge Dean, situated on South av., consisting of nearly eight acres, all laid out, with fine shade trees, excellent garden, great variety of fruit, grapes, &c.; house almost surrounded by verandahs, pleasant, and commodious; water throughout, and heated by furnace. Inquire of L. H. Marsh, Esq., No. 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence in Stamford, Conn., or exchange for land in Brooklyn; sixteen acres, land in the highest state of cultivation; house frescoed; gas, water, with all modern improvements; out-buildings, grounds and garden complete; choice shade and fruit trees in abundance. Inquire of Wm. A. KEELER, No. 59 Pearl st., New-York.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE, NEAR Pond Eddy, Sullivan County, N. Y., with house, two barns, stock, farming utensils, &c.; price only $6,000; or would exchange for property of equal value in or near this City. Apply for three days to ALEX. BOYD, No. 936 3d av.

MOUNTAIN HOME.—SALE OR RENT, WITH OR without furniture; cow and fowls; South Hillside; view forty miles; large spring, brook, grove, lawn, garden, fruit, twenty-five acres; ample dwelling; spring water introduced; tubs, furnace. Address Box No. 14 Somerville, N. J.

A COTTAGE HOUSE, ELEVEN ROOMS, LARGE lot, fruit, shade, stable, $5,600; $1,000 cash. Also, house, eight rooms, small stable, $3,500; same to rent, furnished and unfurnished. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FACTORY—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, at Jersey City, "Claremont," on Morris Canal, within quarter mile of two principal railways; building, 50x250; vacant lots adjacent. Will lease or sell favorably. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVENTY ACRES NEAR Peekskill, well adapted for all kinds of farming purposes; a great variety of fruit, &c.; very healthy location. For particulars address FARMER, Box No. 226 Peekskill, N. Y.

GREAT SACRIFICE FOR $1,000 CASH.—120 acres prime land, selected eighty years ago. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,223 Post Office, COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MECHANICS' TRAINS.

What is needed by people of moderate means.—Fare only 8½ cents. Whitestone, Long Island, on Whitestone Bay, the future centre of large shipping interests; only twenty-two minutes from Hunter's Point by excellent Flushing or Roslyn's Railroad, (Miller's platforms, steam brakes, elastic wheels, heater, foot-warmer under each seat, safety switches;) forty-two trains daily, from 5.50 A. M. to 12.15 midnight; troubled less by ice or fog than horse cars are by snow; about an hour from the City Hall by James slip ferry, (double-decked boats;) less than an hour from Fulton Ferry Brooklyn; fifty minutes from up town by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; nearer to Grand Central Depot, New-York, or Elizabeth; only half as far as Mr. Stewart's "Garden City;" more convenient than Harlem or out in Brooklyn; as near to business as 70th st., and much pleasanter travel; schools, churches of all values, steadily increasing; good society; beautiful scenery; riding, boating, bathing; high ground; excellent water; many streets sewered, curbed, guttered; healthy; no more chills and fever than in New-York City; fare on mechanics' trains only 8½ cents; the first railroad to supply quick transit; commutation by other trains, $35 per annum; village taxes limited by charter to one-half per cent; no assessments. No more riding on car steps nor living in crowded tenements.

AT WHITESTONE.—TO LET—HOUSE (FIVE ROOMS) and garden, $10 per month; other houses, with six to nine rooms, and gardens to each, from $20 to $45 per month. For sale—House, six rooms, garden; only $400 cash and $25 per month, without interest, till whole price ($4,000) is paid; also one, seven rooms, $4,500, same terms; also one, eight rooms, $5,500, double lot, $600 cash, balance $40 per month, without interest, till all paid for; also one, ten rooms, bath, range, &c., for $4,500, on same terms. Also, the best business corner in Whitestone, all on mortgage if you build.

Call on JOHN J. GLEASON, room No. 12, sixth floor, (take elevator,) Bennett Building, No. 69 Nassau st., and get pass, and on SAMUEL DRAKE, Real Estate Office, near depot, Whitestone.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies, and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 6,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9.30 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address REV. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; contains thirteen rooms, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, one hour from City, five minutes from depot; cottage of two and a half acres in lawn, trees, shrubbery, and fruit. J. H. BEATTY, No. 10 Greene st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

ALVINA VILLA, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, Md., for sale; easy terms. A. J. KANE, Attorney, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

REFEREES' AND EXECUTORS' SALE OF

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LOTS, GORES, AND WATER FRONTS

AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th of April, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, the estate of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, viz.:

RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK.—Nineteen lots on Boulevard, fronting Riverside Park, between 93d and 96th sts., and five lots and corner lots on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., and mansion on 94th st.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET.—Thirty-one lots on both sides of 94th st., between the Riverside Boulevard and 11th or West End av.

NINETY-FIFTH STREET.—Thirty-five lots on both sides of 95th st., between said Boulevard and avenue.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET.—Thirteen lots on the south side of 96th st., (which is 100 feet wide,) between said avenue and Boulevard.

ELEVENTH OR WEST END AVENUE.—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of West End av., including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD STREET.—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 93d st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET.—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 94th st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD.—Twenty-three lots and gores on both sides of Grand Broadway Boulevard, including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET.—Four lots and gores on said streets, between Grand Broadway Boulevard and Old Bloomingdale Road.

On the above lots are various buildings, comprising dwelling-houses, stables, greenhouses, &c., &c.

WATER-FRONTS.—Nineteen water-fronts on the 12th av., Hudson River, in front of the Riverside Park, and between 93d and 96th sts. The grant was made to Dr. Mott by the City of New-York in 1852.

Also, the valuable and desirable marble store, No. 25 Park place, 37.11 feet front on Park place by about 150 feet deep, now occupied by Tiffany & Co.

Also, a lot of land on the corner of Montgomery st. and Albany av., in the Ninth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, 62 feet on Montgomery st. and 100 feet on Albany av., fully known. Mansion fronts on the Hudson, and grounds (about thirty-five acres) have lengthy waterfront and riparian rights. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR the Summer or year—A very elegant and valuable water-front country residence on the east bank of the Hudson River; sixty-seven acres; in a high state of cultivation; house large, modern and replete with all conveniences, stables, barns, farmer's cottage, ice-house filled, &c., all in perfect order; abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties; excellent kitchen garden; location very healthy; neighborhood unexceptionable; horses, cows, farming and garden implements, to be sold or rented with the place. Inquire at Room No. 17, No. 11 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DESIRable improved property—One of the most desirable plots on Riverside drive, below 90th st. Address T. W., *Times* West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE IN EAST 21st st., of peculiar construction, with or without furniture. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 129 WEST 13TH st., three-story high-stoop brick house. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—FIVE LOTS ON 115TH st., 144 feet from Riverside Park. Apply to owner, W. H. COATE, No. 80 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 126 West 53d st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN UNUSUALLY FINE AND EXTRA wide house in 22d st. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY, CHATHAM ST., BLEECKER ST., MADISON ST., RUTGERS ST., and 31ST ST. by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John S. Lawrence, Referee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on the 23d day of April, 1874, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon:

BOWERY.—The two lots, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 32 and 32½ Bowery, each lot being 12 feet 3 inches front and rear by 100 feet in depth. The premises are leased for $5,300 per annum, expiring 1st of May, 1874.

BOWERY.—The premises known as the PACIFIC GARDEN, and numbered 54 and 54½ Bowery, and being 25 feet in width front and rear by 125 in depth on each side. Premises are leased for four years from May 1, 1874, at 4,200 per annum.

CHATHAM STREET.—The three lots, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 100, 102, and 104 Chatham st., being each 18 feet 10 inches in front and rear by about 109 feet 6 inches in depth. No. 100 is leased for four years from May 1, 1874, at rent of $1,700. Nos. 102 and 104 are each leased till May 1, 1874; No. 102 for $2,300, and No. 104 for $2,400.

BLEECKER STREET.—The two lots of land, with a five-story building on each, known as Nos. 111 and 113 Bleecker st., No. 111 being 25 feet in front and rear by 100 feet in depth, and No. 112 being 26 feet in front and rear by 100 feet in depth.

RUTGERS STREET.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, known as No. 32 Rutgers st., being 25 feet in front and rear by 84 feet 7 inches in depth.

MADISON STREET.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 108 Madison st., and being 25 feet in front and rear by 100 feet in depth, more or less.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—The four-story basement brown-stone high-stoop dwelling house, known as No. 9 East 31st st., being 21 feet 10½ inches front and rear by 93 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

For maps and further particulars inquire of THOMAS H. COOK, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 3 Pine st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st., or at the office of J. S. LAWRENCE, Referee, No. 117 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 16 ST. MARK'S PLACE, BEING THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE JAS. I. VAN ALEN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 23, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

ST. MARK'S PLACE.—The three-story attic basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling and lot, known as No. 15 St. Mark's place, north side, near 3d av.; house is 22x55 feet, contains hot and cold water, bathroom, water-closet, furnace, and range; lot, 26x112.11 feet. Possession May 1, 1874.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—A LARGE FLAT IN THE BUILDING JUST FINISHED BY MR. BLACK, NORTH-EAST CORNER 8TH AV. AND 28TH ST., CONTAINING AS MANY ROOMS AS AN AVERAGE SIZE HOUSE; COMPLETE IN EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT, HEATED BY STEAM, WITH PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATOR; EIGHT ROOMS, LAUNDRY, AND STEAM DRYING-ROOM; ALL ROOMS LIGHT, WITH EXPOSURE TO SUN AND STREET. THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO PAY A RENT AM IN PROPORTION TO THE ADVANTAGES OBTAINED FROM LOCATION AND THE MANY CONVENIENCES CONTAINED, ARE INVITED TO APPLY ON PREMISES.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED,

NO. 34 CLINTON PLACE,

between University place and Greene st.

Four story, high stoop; contains nineteen rooms; three rooms deep on the basement, first, and second stories. Parlor-mirrors with the house. The first floor has two fine parlors, with high ceilings, mahogany doors, and large extension, well suited for dentists' or physicians' offices, or for dress-making and millinery. Apply on the premises between 10 and 11 A. M., or to

J. DENHAM & CO.,

No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

PELHAM ON THE SOUND, NEAR PELHAM Bridge.—To rent or lease, furnished house, twelve rooms, laundry, carriage, ice house; high ground; perfectly healthy; fruit and shade trees; fishing and bathing; five minutes' walk of depot on Harlem River branch of New-Haven Road; fifty minutes by rail and boat; sixteen trains daily; stages for each train.

E. H. LUDLOW,

No. 3 Pine st.

C. D. BURRELL,

No. 68 William st.

BEST SHOOTING, FISHING, AND SAILING near New-York.—To rent or for sale on the New-Jersey sea-shore, Swiss cottage of fifteen rooms, fully furnished; about thirty acres of land, fronting the water; one hour and a half below Long Branch; all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, tubs, &c.; two-story stable and carriage-house, ice-house filled, bath-house, &c.; location of unsurpassed healthfulness; terms very low for season or year. Address E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st.; OWNER, No. 83 Irving Place, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT CROTON POINT, ON the Hudson.—To let, furnished, for the season, or longer if desired, the residence of the late Dr. R. T. Underhill, with lawn, fruit-trees, arbors, &c.; a vegetable garden planted, and ice supplied; the house contains fifteen rooms, including bath-room, &c., and is in good order; the above offers a good opportunity for those desiring a residence with fine scenery, fishing, boating, &c. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, 77 Cedar st.

TO LET OR FOR S

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CARPETS!

FURNITURE. UPHOLSTERY.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

In view of the many changes made on or about May 1, parties desiring FURNITURE, CARPETS and CARPETINGS will find at our establishment EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS in each of the departments named, which we are OFFERING at VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

The CARPETS are EXCEEDINGLY RICH in QUALITY, DESIGNS, and COLORINGS; while the fact that the FURNITURE is MANUFACTURED at OUR FACTORY, by our OWN OPERATIVES, is a sufficient guarantee of the QUALITY, STYLE, and DURABILITY of the WORK.

To avoid DELAYS and DISAPPOINTMENTS consequent upon the IMMENSE INCREASE of PATRONAGE, no DELAY SHOULD BE PERMITTED to prevent the ORDERING at ONCE of SUCH GOODS as the HOUSEHOLD MAY STAND IN NEED OF.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S—REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av.; near 23d st.; they now invite all of their old customers and all other employers, as well as all respectable girls and women, to call immediately to take excellent situations; every attention paid to all; come all.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD ACT AS escorte to young ladies traveling during the Summer months as governess or companion in a family going to Europe. Address W. S. C., Post, Young & Co., Cooper Union, New-York.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 129 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of first-class servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE DEsires to obtain situations for two of her servants, an American girl as waitress, and a German girl as seamstress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 11 East 12th st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants, at all capacities, at the German Agency, Nos. 314 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.
MRS. LOWE.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 349 AND 342 4TH AV., EMployers will find as usual a large number of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS LATELY RETURNed from Europe, desires a position to travel abroad, either in the capacity of governess or companion to a lady. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BAKER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; excellent baker; pastry cook; understands all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 23th st.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; ALSO, LAdies' cloth garments of every description; work solicited in families by the day. Address Mrs. A. Lord, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By a tidy, respectable girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands chamber-work thoroughly, and is a good seamstress, and experienced in the care of children; wishes to go with growing children; best City reference. Address M. S., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is a neat, orderly girl, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as chamber-maid, and to take care of children, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 140 West 28th st., Room No. 13.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or would do the chamber-work and waiting. Call at her present employer's, No. 141 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with children; best reference; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 131 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and to travel with growing children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 258 West 41st st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER maid and waitress in a private family; two years' first-class reference from present employer. Call at No. 32 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing, or as near chamber-maid; first-class City references. Call at No. 332 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY GOOD RECOMmended German girl for chamber-work and to mind children; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO OBtain a situation for a first-class chamber-maid; can sew very neatly. Apply at No. 87 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT WOMan who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; best recommendation. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two Swedish girls, who would do the work together in a private family; they have good City references, and perfectly obliging and industrious. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no object on to coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 229 West 27th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as excellent cook in a private family; understands cooking in every branch; fully capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; very respectable; country; can do good plain cooking; good washer and ironer; or will do house-work; good City references. Call at No. 209 4th av.

COOK IN THE COUNTRY—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; is an excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter, and is willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH COOK in a gentleman's house; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference, and will assist in the laundry if required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended; City or country. Call two days at No. 221 East 21st st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, game, and pastry, bread and biscuit baking, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 741 5th av., between 57th and 58th sts., for two days.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND TO ASSIST with the washing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 211 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread baker; willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands meats, game, soups, pastry; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 140 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, game, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 735 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work, in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 403 West 58th st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a first-class cook. Apply at No. 87 Madison av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Call at No. 647 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 517 West 43d st., second floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family, or to do the general house-work; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 239 East 59th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR ANY Other Work.—By a Protestant woman; will go to the country or City. To be seen at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, or as general house-work, in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 403 West 58th st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young English girl in a private family; thoroughly capable and obliging. Address or call at No. 142 West 18th st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best, of all nationalities, by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

FAMILIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS SERVants, male or female, promptly supplied at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, No. 921 6th av., between 56th and 57th sts., first floor.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, with good references, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, a house to take care of; would do the cooking for two gentlemen. Call at No. 310 West 40th st., upper floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, mother and daughter, to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Apply at No. 24 West 17th st., present employer.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-RECOMmended woman, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful where her services may be required; no objection to a good home in the country; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TRYpered English girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN has first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an experienced girl, who is a thorough laundress and very neat and careful in the chamber-work; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young girl as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a first-class laundress. Apply at No. 87 Madison av.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, seamstress, or lady's maid; or can take best care of children and teach them; has best reference as to capacity, character, &c.; is respectable and well-dressed. Call at No. 109 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, thoroughly experienced in the care of children, and can take charge in sickness; is capable of waiting upon an elderly or invalid lady; first-class reference. Can be seen at No. 321 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman; can take the entire charge of an infant or children under six years old; has years' City reference in that capacity. Can be seen at No. 266 West 54th st., between 7th and 8th avs., ground floor back room.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, neat, tidy, and obliging; experienced in the care of children; good sewer; also, chamber-maid and nurse, or waiting; very best City reference; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse, or will bring it up by hand; will make herself obliging; good City references. Call at No. 316 East 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as child's nurse and do light chamber-work; two years' good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 306 West 41st st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL; can take the entire charge of an infant. Inquire at No. 333 8th st., near Avenue C, first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED young woman, who is an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on sewing-machine; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—A WELL-INformed and reliable lady wishes to travel, during the Summer months, as companion to a Christian lady. Address G. M. O., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads; best City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 127 West 25th st., bell 8.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, to go in the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 550 7th av.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a first-class waitress; a Protestant. Apply at No. 87 Madison av.

MALES.

A MANUENSIS.—A STENOGRAPHER DESIRES A position as amanuensis. Address B. S., No. 516 Henry st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man about thirty; highest City and country recommendations as being an honest, sober, trustworthy, good, careful driver; excellent groom; keeps his furnout in the best order; will make himself generally useful; country or City. Address J. S., Box No. 99 Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, training well to saddle and harness; thorough groom; good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., or Coachman, No. 124 East 13th st. 3t Dr. Lockart's.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, or would drive wagon and deliver goods from store; understands carpet business; good references. Address F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young married man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended from former and late employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; has several years' experience, with references of the best from employers, to whom they can refer to; willing and obliging. Address J. H., No. 1,206 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO is obliging and respectful; has five years' City recommendations as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Can be seen at Isaac H. Brown's feed store, No. 111 East 11th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, aged thirty; three and a half years' best City references. Call or address A. M., No. 131 West 27th st.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man; single; is thoroughly versed in all branches of the business; can come with unexceptionable City and country reference. Address T. C. K., Box No. 223, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (Scotch;) expert at his duties in every respect; City or country; excellent references. Call on or address S. R., No. 311 4th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE IRISHMAN, of sober habits, as coachman; excellent City reference; country preferred. Call on or address J. F., at Major Green's Riding Academy, No. 9 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ONE CHILD; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; very best of City reference; no objections to the country. Address M. P., No. 119 East 41st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference, City and country. Address J. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; BEST CITY reference. Call or address W. H., at J. B. Brewster's carriage factory, No. 145 East 23th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-four; is an experienced driver and first-rate groom; the best recommendations for capability, honesty, and sobriety; is willing and obliging. Address A. H. L., No. 147 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN (SINGle) in some private family; is a good groom and driver; understands the general work on a gentleman's place; has good City reference. Address J. G. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class coachman and groom; City or country; three years' references. Apply at No. 130 West 28th st. for G. W. S., for two days.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business; several years' experience; reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 237 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX years reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER—DAIRY, Poultry, &c.—By a middle-aged American Protestant man and wife; no children; man is experienced in all branches of farming, plain gardening, dairy, &c.; wife can care poultry, dairy, &c.; is an excellent butter-maker; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH FAMily, as farm laborer. Address S. M., Box No. 921 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, who has excellent references from his late employer in the old country. Address R. K., Hiberina, Morris County, N. J.

GARDENER.—AS FIRST-CLASS GARDENER BY a young man of long and practical experience; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches relating to hot-house and greenhouse plants, fruit-trees and vegetables, also the laying out of new places or the improvement of old ones; is a first-class propagator and forcer of all kinds of flowers, fruits, and vegetables; City references. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables; can take care of a horse or cow, if required; no family; wife is a good cook or laundress-work in a small, gentleman's family, in City or country; with good reference. Call or address W. M., No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, NO incumbrance; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and the laying out of grounds if desired. Address Geo. Kaye, J. A. G., care of Mr. James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren, aged thirty-one years; has had much experience in improving gentlemen's places; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is a good worker, and will be found temperate, honest, and obliging; can furnish two years' best reference from last place. Address J. O. K., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—MARRIED, WHO IS THOROUGHLY versed in the several departments of his business; has held first-class positions in Europe and this country; no incumbrance; farming connected; references given. Address G. W., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS VEGETable gardener; understands care of horses and cows; good references. Address J. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables; will make himself useful; can care a horse if required; five years' reference. Address P. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

MAN COOK IN HOTEL OR PRIVATE FAMILY.—By an Italian, aged twenty-four years; speaks Italian, French and English, and can do all kinds cooking in French and English style. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 11th st., corner 6th av.

MILLER.—IS A GOOD STONE-DRESSER, AND can give good references. Address No. 37 Broadway, Williamsburg.

TRAVELING SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG GERman to travel with a family in Europe as courier or traveling servant; he speaks four languages well; the best references from a New-York families; willing to pay his own sea passage. Address E. N., Box No. 43 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTestant, aged twenty-one years, speaks good English, who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, &c.; plain gardening; repairs walks, roads, &c.; good references exchanged. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED VALET to wait on a gentleman or party of gentlemen; understands his duties thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references from employers; no objection to travel during Summer. Address E. F., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN, TWENTY-EIGHT years old, to wait on a single gentleman; no objection to travel; speaks English thoroughly; best of City references. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d street.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A colored young man as waiter in a private family; is willing to make himself useful; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Inquire for F., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., Box No. 12 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-SIX YEARS, lately landed, who is a thorough worker in all branches as done in the old country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

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WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE or broker's office, by a young man of seven years experience in book-keeping, and of steady habits; salary no object at first. Address E. WOOD, Box No. 930, Worcester, Mass.

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UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE et son mari désire trouver une place dans une famille; le mari comme valet; bonne reference seront donnés. S'adresser No. 40 East 22d st.

DRY GOODS.

Upholstery Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.,
NEW-YORK.

NEW STYLES
DRAPERY AND FURNITURE MATERIALS.
NOVELTIES IN
CRETONNES, SATTEENS, AND SERGES.
LACE CURTAINS,
SWISS, LENO, NOTTINGHAM, AND GUIPURE.
Window Shades,
Slip Furniture Coverings,
Cornices, Mirrors, &c.,
(A SPECIALTY.)

N. B.—Churches, Hotels, and Steamers furnished at short notice.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

New styles AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TOURNEY, WILTON, BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, and VENETIAN CARPETINGS.

A beautiful assortment of FANCY and WHITE FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE City wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend in the highest terms. Apply at once to Scott, Strong & Co., No. 36 Broad st., or No. 22 West 57th st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE young Scotchman and sister together, he as coachman and gardener or useful man, and she as cook and laundress; have good refrence; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COACHMAN, ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—BY a man, aged twenty-four years; good recommendations; can groom and drive horses, milk, care cattle, assist in gardening, mow lawn, &c.; City or country. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—NEWLY MARRIED; PRESENT EMployer will satisfy any gentleman with regard to being trustworthy in every way; four years' best City reference; age, twenty-seven. Address J. M., Box No. 55 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man; single; is thoroughly versed in all branches of the business; can come with unexceptionable City and country reference. Address T. C. K., Box No. 223, *Times* Office.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits and spurs, riding and driving whips, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 22 Beekman st.

STABLE TO RENT OR SELL.—NO. 128 WEST 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at 9 A. M. or 6 to 8 P. M.

HARNESS.—A HANDSOME, NEW, LIGHT, DOUBLE harness for sale low, made by first-class maker in the best manner; also new single harness for buggy. No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

NINTH WARD.—TEN NICE STALLS TO LET, together or separate, with a good place to stand trucks; at UNDERHILL'S Coal-yard, 754 Washington st.

COUPE FOR SALE—MADE BY BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.; can be seen at MORRELL'S storage warehouse, 4th av. and 32d st.

MAIL PHAETON AND COUPE FOR SALE cheap, made by Brewster & Co. Apply at private stable, No. 128 West 18th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
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No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, a large front room, bedroom communicating; both on the same flat or. Address, with name, L., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A FEW boarders, have double front and hall room for a party desiring a pleasant home for the Summer; references. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

MRS. H. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.
Some of her finest suites to offer temporarily, at Summer prices; and one very large suite and some single rooms for the year.

TO LET, FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD—Fine rooms, singly or en suite; one parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, except carpets; would also let a splendid parlor floor and basement to a first-class party willing to pay a fair price; rooms all light and pleasant. No. 27 East 9th st., corner University place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 49TH st. near 5th av., would take a small family, giving them two handsome rooms and parlor, if required, for a fair price; house first-class in every respect. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; references exchanged.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Elegantly-furnished second floor of five rooms, with or without board, from the 1st of May; gentlemen can also now make arrangements for the Summer season; references.

VERY ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND floor for gentlemen; three rooms with use of bath-room; family only composed of two; references. Call at No. 19 West Washington place, between the square and 6th av.

NO. 150 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE FURnished front room on second floor, with all conveniences, to rent to a single gentleman, without board; family private; references required.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.
Handsome rooms to let on first and third floors, with first-class board, to gentleman and their wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

CHOICE OF LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS On first-class house, with good table; moderate terms; references. No. 48 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent, with board, one large, handsomely-furnished room on second floor; ample closets; also, one single room to a gentleman; references required.

A SUIT OF ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE Hotel.—Two large connecting rooms, closets, hot and cold water, with board, on second and third floors, from 1st May; hall rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.,
Near 4th av., handsomely-furnished second floor to let, separately or together; also a small room on fourth floor, with first-class board; references.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, FURNISHED, without board, a pleasantly-located back parlor. Address M. R., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—LARGE, ELEGANT PARlor floor and other rooms, en suite or singly, to rent for the Summer or year; desirable for a physician.

NO. 118 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—SUITE of rooms, second story; separately or together; one front room, third story; permanently to gentlemen, without board; private family; references exchanged.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.
Front rooms suitable for a family or gentlemen, with first-class board; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A parlor floor of three large rooms, bath, &c., with private table or without board; references.

TO LET.—A DOUBLE ROOM FRONTING ON Broadway, with privilege of gymnasium. Apply at No. 1,214 Broadway, corner of 30th st.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.
Rooms to let, with or without board; table for gentlemen; Summer price; no moving; also, table board.

23D ST., NO. 116 EAST.
A large front hall room, on upper floor, to let, with board, to gentleman; highest reference.

PANIC IN STOCKS.

SUSPENSION OF A BROKER FOR A LARGE AMOUNT.

EXCITEMENT IN WALL STREET YESTERDAY—FAILURE OF THE POOL IN THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL STOCK.

Yesterday was an exciting day in Wall street. Not since the panic in September last was there such a flurry in stocks. Every broker's office indicated that something outside the usual routine of business was being transacted at the Stock Exchange. Groups of excited persons collected round the various gold and stock indicators, and watched with anxious eyes the figures recorded by the instruments. Those who were long of stock could easily be discerned from those who were short. The former were despondent, while the latter were jubilant, as the market afforded them an opportunity to cover their shorts at a handsome profit. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, Wall and Broad streets were alive with hundreds of excited persons running hither and thither, giving directions to their respective brokers to buy or sell, as suited the circumstances of each individual. At the Stock Exchange, however, the excitement reached its highest point, as stock after stock declined in price. Outside the bar were several knots of spectators, some in anxious consultation with their brokers at the other side of the railing, some giving directions in rapid succession, while others looked on with no apparent object, and seemed to enjoy the crash. They expected it, they said; they knew it was coming, and they were good enough to give the credit of it to Jay Gould. As there cannot be a crash or a panic in Wall street without Jay Gould having "his finger in the pie," those who attribute the break in the market yesterday to his evil influence are no doubt right to a certain extent. The cause of all the trouble yesterday, was the failure of Messrs. Capron & Merriam, brokers, of No. 9 Wall street, to meet their contracts. As it was known that this firm held a large portion of the stock of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, and that their office was the head-quarters of a clique who had formed a pool for advancing the price of that stock, an immediate rush was made to unload at any price, which resulted in a decline of ten per cent. on the opening price of 30½. It was reported that Jay Gould had sold on Saturday last a large quantity of the stock in question at 30¾, and that he had "borrowed" the stock yesterday to deliver for cash. Messrs. Capron & Merriam were not prepared for this move on the part of "the little man," and, consequently, they had to suspend business. Whether or not the suspension was brought about by Jay Gould personally does not alter the facts. The cause of the suspension, as stated above, was the failure of the firm to receive stock which they had purchased. This fact, of course, soon became known, and the price, under the pressure to sell, soon fell to 26¼. As a large amount of the stock was carried for pool at 28, when it went below this figure a demand was at once made to put up additional margin, and as the margin was not forthcoming, additional sales took place, which caused a still further reduction in price to 20. In the meantime other stocks showed signs of weakness; the sudden fall in C., C. and I. C., had a sympathetic effect all round, and prices fell from one to five per cent. In connection with the suspension of Messrs. Capron & Merriam it was reported that 20,000 shares of the C., C. and I. C. stock had been hypothecated by them with the German American Bank, and that in consequence of the recent change in the management of the bank the loan had been called in, and that Messrs. Capron & Merriam failed to take up the stock. This, of course, added "fuel to the fire," and in the absence of any official contradiction tended largely to increase the uneasiness which was felt. A TIMES reporter called at the bank yesterday afternoon, and had an interview with the Cashier, who positively denied the truth of the rumors which prevailed concerning this matter. He said that they had advanced no money on Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central stock; that they did not hold a single share of it, and that neither Mr. Capron nor his firm owed the bank a dollar. The Cashier further said he knew who started the report in question, and that he was a person who was inimical to him personally, and not well disposed toward the bank. He gave the whole report the most emphatic contradiction.

Mr. Capron's office was crowded during the day with creditors and curiosity-seekers. Mr. Capron seemed to be completely stunned by the crash, and could give no intelligible reply to the numerous questions put to him. One of his brokers, who had been carrying a large amount of stock, offered, it is said, to purchase it at 25 or to carry it at 20, Mr. Capron to pay the difference. Several creditors who were present agreed to adopt this proposition, and in order to put it in execution, signed the following:

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

We, undersigned creditors of the firm of Capron & Merriam, agree to settle our contracts in C., C. & I. C. R. R. stock, agreeing to take their stock at 25, Capron & Co. agreeing to pay all differences in full due above these figures. Signed, W. B. Clerke, S. A. Mills, J. D. Prince & Co., Osborn & Chapin, Cecil Stout & Thayer, Wm. Lummins, Hughes & Dunham, J. M. Hartshorn & Bro., Ewell, Stout & Co., Tower & Learned.

Next arose the question to when a settlement of differences would be made, the creditors being willing to allow twenty-four hours, but they could get no definite answer from Mr. Capron. He claimed that the firm was perfectly solvent on the basis of 25 for the stock, that he had effected loans on the stock at seventy-five cents on the dollar, which woul be sure to realize, if sold, at least 90, and that, supposing the latter figure to be realized, he would have a surplus of $60,000. The creditors did not consider Mr. Capron's statement satisfactory, and no arrangement was come to.

At 2:15, the latest time for settling, Mr. Wheelock, the Chairman of the Stock Exchange, read the following communication from Messrs. Capron & Merriam:

H. G. Chapman, President of the Stock Exchange:

We regret to be obliged to announce that we are unable to meet our contracts. Very truly,

(Signed) CAPRON & MERRIAM.

The stock was then sold out under the rule, and Messrs. Capron & Merrian stand suspended. A reporter of THE TIMES called at Mr. Capron's office in the afternoon, and was informed that Mr. Capron was endeavoring to make satisfactory arrangements with his creditors, that it was only a "temporary suspension," and that the firm hoped to resume in a short time. The exact condition of their affairs could not be ascertained.

The capital stock of the C., C. and I. C. Road is $18,328,569, the funded debt $23,555,174, and the floating debt $130,974, making a total of $37,014,717. It is leased to the Pennsylvania Company, who operate and pay to the lessors thirty per cent. of the gross earnings; but it is stipulated that the rental shall always be equal to the interest on $15,000,000 C., C. and I. C. first mortgage bonds and $821,000 Col. and Ind. second mortgage bonds. Any net earnings remaining after the payment of interest aforesaid have to be applied to the interest on $10,000,000 C., C. and I. C. second mortgage bonds, and also for a sinking fund on the other bonds. The rolling stock is furnished by the lessors.

There were rumors that some of Tom Scott's paper had gone to protest, but these reports could not be traced to any reliable source; but still they had some effect in depressing the market. Next to Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Pacific Mail seemed to receive most attention from the bears. All sorts of rumors were set afloat to tumble down the stock, and down it quickly came from 43½ to 38½, but toward the afternoon it rallied, and closed at 40⅛. It was reported that the Central Pacific Road had concluded an agreement with an English company to run an opposition line of steamers from San Francisco to China, which, it was argued, would materially interfere with the success of the Pacific Mail Company, and it was also persistently rumored that two of the company's steamers are now over due. Whatever truth may be in the former rumor, there is none in the latter. Mr. Hatch, as published yesterday in THE TIMES, denies that there are any of their steamers overdue.

The report that the President would sign the Currency bill, and that Controller Knox would issue instructions to the national banks to call in their legal reserves, now held in the redemption cities, in excess of the amount required under the new law, also tended to weaken the market. Panama fell from 105 to 101, and closed at 102; Western Union declined from 74¼ to 71⅛, and closed at 71¼; Wabash fell from 44¾ to 41¼, and closed at 41⅞; New-York Central from 98 to 96¾, and closed at 97⅜; Lake Shore declined from 75¼ to 73¼, and closed at 73⅞; Erie fluctuated between 36 and 37, closing at 36¼, while Harlem remained steady at 126. Gold closed at 113⅞, but most of the day's transactions were at 114. A lively time is expected at the Stock Exchange to-day.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange had their semi-annual meeting yesterday afternoon. The balance on hand on 1st October, 1873, was $139,921; the receipts for six months to 1st April last were $25,552; the expenditures for salaries were $8,254; for rent, $8,000; for carpenter-work and repairs, $2,617; payments to Committee on Admissions, $1,060; fuel, $229; miscellaneous expenses, $1,607; leaving a balance of $143,606 to the credit of the Exchange. The Secretary's report showed the receipts from members for annual dues were $11,225; from members for transfers of membership, $10,000; for fines $1,130; from associate members, $850; miscellaneous receipts, $1,665, all of which was deposited with the Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO AND ERIE BOND FORGERIES.

On application of Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for James Johnston and Joseph J. Yates, under indictments for participation in the extensive forgeries of Buffalo and Erie bonds, the bail of both the accused was yesterday reduced by Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, from $20,000 to $2,000 each. The District Attorney said, in reference to the motion, that, considering the long imprisonment of the accused parties, the difficulty in bringing them to trial, and recent developments, he would make no opposition.

THE SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.

On application of a judgment creditor, and on the ground of alleged insolvency, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday made an order appointing Edward D. Gale Receiver of the Southside Railroad.

STORY OF ONE OF THE "PIRATES" OF THE EUROPE.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPE WHEN ABANDONED BY THE PRIZE CREW—THE AMERIQUE SAFE IN PORT—THE QUESTION OF SALVAGE.

The general public has been much interested and not a little startled, lately, by the developments in relation to the abandonment at sea of the two superb steamships L'Europe and L'Amerique, of the French Transatlantic Line, but they were still more astonished yesterday morning by the news that the last named vessel, which was left "in a sinking condition," according to her commander, Capt. Rossau, a week ago to-day, had been picked up and safely conveyed into an English port by two little steamers who had fallen in with her. From the drift of public sentiment, and the opinions expressed by practical nautical men, it is generally inferred that the abandonment of the Europe by her officers and crew was as ill-advised and unnecessary as the desertion of the Amerique is now proved to have been. Many persons called at the office of the French Company yesterday to learn if any further particulars had been received, and to inquire as to what disposition would be made of the cargo, in which a large number of American shippers are directly and peculiarly interested. Mr. Mackenzie had no further information, and very little to say on the subject, not even an opinion to express as to the action of Capt. Rossau, or whether his course would be sustained by the company. Capt. Thomson, of the National Line steam-ship France, now in port, stated, yesterday, in reference to the process of awarding salvage, that the Amerique will be adjudicated upon in the British Admiralty Courts. The rate of awarding salvage money, or the proportion of it to be awarded, is not fixed by any arbitrary rule, but is determined by the court, after consideration of the peculiar imminence of peril in which the derelict ship is found, the risk encountered by the salvors, and the labor required of them in taking her to port. Salvage was seldom decreed at less than one-third of the total value of the property saved, and rarely at more than one-half. Under the circumstances, he thought it likely that one-half would be decreed in the case of L'Amerique, because the vessel had been abandoned as a sinking ship and was found in the trough of the sea, where she was certainly in great danger of destruction. It was clearly evident that she had been unnecessarily deserted, and it was likely that the insurance companies and the underwriters would repudiate their risks, and would be sustained in so doing by the courts.

The following narrative of the principal events connected with the experience of the salvage crew of the Europe was given to a TIMES reporter by Dr. Constantine J. MacGuire, who arrived yesterday afternoon at this port by the Italy. Dr. MacGuire was Assistant Surgeon on the Greece when she met the Europe. He was selected by Capt. Thomas to converse with the officers of the vessel as soon as it was discovered that she was of French nationality, for he was familiar with that tongue, having been Surgeon General of the Eighty-ninth Regiment of the Line during the late Franco-Prussian war. His narrative is as follows:

When the French vessel was signaled I volunteered my services to Capt. Thomas as spokesman, and he accepted them. As soon as we got within speaking distance I asked in French what was the matter. Some one on board answered in English that they were sinking, and asked us to send them a boat. The second officer, Mr. Hubbard, volunteered to go, and I went with him. The passengers and crew were then taken off. Before leaving, the Captain said to me that she would surely sink before morning. No examination could then be made as to her condition, owing to the roughness of the sea. Next morning the examination was made. The report I read of it in THE TIMES was entirely correct. I was not present, being exhausted from my efforts of the previous night in getting the passengers on board our vessel. Before retiring I told Capt. Thomas that I would volunteer if there was a salvage crew, and requested him to notify me of the fact if they decided upon sending one out. As soon as our men heard from Chief Engineer Douglass that there was a possibility of floating the Europe they resolved to make the effort to save her. When my servant called me the last boat of the salvage crew was being lowered from the davits. As I passed along the deck, I saw Capt. Lemarie standing there with his officers looking at our men going off. This was after the time Lemarie is reported to have stated that he was forcibly prevented from returning to his ship. I cannot, of my own knowledge, say anything as to the truth or falsity of that statement. When we got on board the Europe Officer Buck, who was in command, tried to turn her head to the wind, but found she would not answer the helm. Mr. Buck then mustered his men and addressed them briefly. He explained the nature of the enterprise on which we had embarked, the dangers that surrounded it, and the duties it imposed. Strict discipline and unceasing endeavor, he said, would overcome these difficulties and surmount these dangers. He added, in the most firm and impressive manner, that no man was to touch a single article on board, that everything would have to be given up if we arrived at port, and that the strictest account would be demanded. Capt. Thomas still stood by us, although we had several times signaled him to go away. We were then drifting helplessly with the wind. Mr. Buck tried to assist the helm by floating a large tub alongside. He told off the carpenter and two firemen to search for pumps. The found one force-pump in the stoke-hole under several feet of water, and so choked with coal-dust as to be unavailable. They also found a hand pump which was not quite so bad. We continued all day to bail out the engine-room. Still the water rose. We took frequent soundings, and always found it gaining on us. The men were then divided into two watches, one of which worked at the pumps in the night-time and the other in the day. About midnight we sighted a brig-rigged steamer.

We signaled, and sent off rockets, blue and red. One appeared to pass right over her bow. She took no notice, however. When the morning broke we were still drifting helplessly, and the water in the engine-room was increasing. At the midday watch it appeared in the forward and aft compartments. Then we became anxious, indeed. She was losing all her buoyancy. When her head went down she appeared to have no power to lift it again. Indeed, I thought every dip would be the last. The men worked at the pumps with an energy begotten of growing despair. We had the life-boats provisioned, and were ready to put off in them. During that night, however, the water grew less. In the morning the wind moderated, and by noon she began to answer the helm. By this time we were making four knots an hour. All this time we were under sail, the engines having refused to work, and all the fires having gone out. There was a light breeze, however, and we were making slow but steady progress on our course. At 1 o'clock P. M., just as we were at dinner, the Egypt was sighted. We fired off the guns, and she bore down on us. When within speaking distance, Mr. Buck asked Capt. Grogan to take us in tow. He threw out his hawsers, and sent us sent us seventeen men and an engineer, who rigged up a pump. Just then a gale struck us. The Europe became unmanageable, and bumped against the Egypt. Then the hawsers snapped, and we went adrift. Capt. Grogan signaled us to abandon her at once. It was growing very dark; the sea was raging and the wind was rising, while the barometer was falling fast, and the weather was very dirty. Capt. Grogan signaled us a second time to leave the sinking ship. We asked him for more men. He refused, and we were reluctantly compelled to give up the struggle! At this time there were eighteen feet of water in the engine-room; seven in the fore, and three in the aft compartment. We got on board the Egypt and returned to Queenstown, without further adventure. It is the opinion of all who went on board the Europe from our vessel that she could have been saved, even in her worst hour, if she had been supplied with an efficient set of deck pumps, such as are used on the National and other Atlantic steam-ship lines.

RECEPTION TO SIR LAMBTON LORRAINE.

The reception of Sir Lambton Lorraine, by the Army and Navy Club, this evening, is intended to be entirely sociable, and formal speech-making will be, as far as possible, dispensed with. The parlors of the club-house, in which the banquet will be held, are being handsomely draped for the occasion with the American and British national colors, and the Governor's Island Band has been secured to furnish music. A large attendance is expected, including many prominent officers of the army and navy. The arrangements for the visit of Sir Lambton to the public institutions were completed yesterday. The Mayor and Common Council, the heads of departments, the Collector and Surveyor of the Port, Ex-Commissioner Thomas C. Acton and others are to accompany the distinguished guest to the islands. A band of music will attend the party, and the programme for the day includes everything that can tend to show the high esteem in which the gallant commander of the Niobe is held by the authorities of this City.

THE BRAUN WILL CASE.

The contest over the will of the late Gustave C. Braun was concluded yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. The result was the admission of the will to probate. The testator left some $40,000, of which he bequeathed $5,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $5,000 to the German Hospital, and $1,000 to Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann's. The will was contested by Mrs. Louisa Wilkinson, the niece of the decedant, on the ground that it was not properly executed. It appears that on the return day one of the attesting witnesses refused to sign the blank form of deposition which is kept in the Surrogate's office for such witnesses to sign. His objection was to that portion of it which says that the deponent signed the will in the presence of the testator and of the other witness. He did not sign in the presence of the other witness.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION — A TRIUMPH FOR KELLY AND MORRISSEY.

The annual election of officers of the Tammany Society took place last night at Tammany Hall. It was of a very exciting character, the friends of the rival candidates mustering in great force. Out of about 400 active members 300 were present. The halls and corridors leading to the places of meeting were thronged with politicians, who were not members of the order, and among them were noticed a number of Republicans apparently interested in the result of the contest. Many members of the society who have not attended its meetings for months were on hand. "Big Judge Connolly," who has been lost to public sight for some time, was there, and it was reported that he had walked down from Harlem for the purpose of voting. Grand Sachem Schell presided, and in the early part of the meeting his lungs and arms were considerably exercised in the work of keeping order. John Kelly, with the aid of Morrissey, Dunlap & Co., and Matthew T. Brennan, with Nelson J. Waterbury and Charles E. Loew exerted themselves to secure the success of their respective tickets, and at one time it was a matter of considerable doubt as to who would win. Before the balloting commenced there was a struggle for tellers. The question was finally decided by Grand Sachem Schell, who appointed Alfred T. Ackert, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, and William Cauldwell, of the Thirteenth Assembly District, to act in that capacity. While the voting was in progress, Nelson J. Waterbury representing the opposition to Kelly, and Kelly himself stood at each side of the ballot-box to see that the balloting was fairly conducted. The regular ticket was finally elected by a majority of seventy-five votes, 185 votes being cast for it, and 110 for the opposition ticket. The names of the opposition candidates were as follows:

For Sachems—Samuel J. Tilden, Matthew T. Brennan, Abram S. Hewitt, William B. Clerke, Charles E. Loew, John Boyd, Emanuel B. Hart, Edward J. Hamilton, John E. Develin, George Smith, J. Grenville Kane, Gerson N. Herrman, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.
For Treasurer—Arthur Leary.
For Secretary—Joel O. Stevens.
For Sagamore—Charles H. Haswell.
For Wiskinkie—John D. Newman.

The names of the candidates elected are as follows:

For Sachems—John Kelly, Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas Dunlap, William H. Wickham, Edward L. Donnelly, John Fox, John W. Chanler, Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Conner, William Walsh, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Miles B. Andrus, Daniel F. Tiemann.
For Treasurer—Arthur Leary.
For Sagamore—Wilson Small.
For Secretary—Joel O. Stevens.
For Wiskinkie—John D. Newman.

The officers elected are the same as those of last year, except that Daniel F. Tiemann is a Sachem in place of Jas. B. Nicholson, William Walsh in place of Abraham R. Lawrence, and Wilson Small is Sagamore in place of Charles H. Haswell. The result of the contest proves that John Kelly is as powerful in the Tammany Society as he is in the General Committee, and his friends are jubilant over the discomfiture of his opponents.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

The Veterans' Association, N. G. S. N. Y., held their annual meeting at Delmonico's, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, last evening, Col. Lefferts, the President, in the chair. The report of the inspectors of election was read, showing the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

For Major, William A. Pond; for Paymaster, Henry H. Holly; for Chaplain, Rev. S. D. Denison, D. D.; for Commissary, Gilbert L. Arrowsmith; for Captains, James M. Wilson, Henry Everdell, John H. Kemp, Charles A. Easton, Thomas B. Bunting; for Lieutenants, William H. Montanye, James L. Harway, Edward A. Kingsland, James Benedict, Rene V. Milhau; for Inspectors of Election for 1875, W. H. Gibson, Richard F. Ware, Charles A. Dean.

The report of the Secretary was next read, showing the number at present enrolled to be 933. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury of $790. A communication from Col. Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, was read, inviting the association to parade with his command on the occasion of the erection of the monument in Central Park to its deceased members who fell in the war of the rebellion. On motion it was resolved to accept the invitation. The parade will take place during the latter part of May. A resolution was next adopted to parade on the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization, which falls on Aug. 25. The President took occasion to remark that he would like to see all of the members attired in the new uniform lately adopted by the association. If this should be impracticable for some of the members, they might, he said, appear in black suits, with white gloves. On the evening of Aug. 25, a dinner will be given at some place, to be hereafter designated. The reports of the committees appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Messrs. A. S. Sumner and Wm. H. Morgan were adopted. A discussion next took place in reference to the proposed location of the Seventh Regiment monument in Central Park. The location decided upon by the Park Commissioners met with the disapproval of the association, on account of its isolated position. A resolution, therefore, was adopted directing the President to appoint a committee of five to endeavor to obtain a more suitable location. The meeting then adjourned. A collation followed, to which ample justice was done.

CENTRAL BODY TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the central body of the Taxpayers' Association, held last night at the German school in Fourth street, a memorial to the Legislature and the Governor, protesting against the various bills now pending before the Legislature having in view the laying out and improvement of divers streets, avenues and boulevards in certain sections of the City, by the Commissioners of Public Parks, the cost of which is to be paid by bonds of the City, redeemable after a long term of years, on the grounds that the expense of all local improvements should be borne solely by the property-owners, and not by the City at large, inasmuch as their property alone is enhanced and their valuation materially increased; that in view of the financial crisis and present prostration of business, retrenchment, and not expenditure, should be observed, and that it is by no means advisable to give to the Commissioners of Public Parks the proposed unlimited and uncontrolled power which these bills endow them with. A committee of three was appointed to proceed to Albany and present the memorial to the Legislature and Governor.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred met last night in the Academy of Music, Franklin Woodruff in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, the special order of business—the report of the Committee of Five on the resolutions concerning the East River Bridge offered by Mr. Farrington at the last meeting—was at once taken up. Four members of the committee reported the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That this association strongly favors the completion of the East River Bridge without further delay, and urges upon the Legislature to provide for the speedy resumption and completion of the work by proper legislation; also, to provide for the management of the enterprise by officers to be appointed by the authorities of both cities, and to retire the interests of individuals upon terms which shall be just and equitable to them and to the public.

Mr. Farrington presented the original resolutions referred to the Committee of Five for adoption, and gave as his reason for so doing that after their publication they had been emphatically indorsed by Mayor Hunter and the press of both cities with hardly an exception. After a long debate both resolutions were laid over until the next meeting.

CONFLICT OF STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

Mr. Edward S. Clinch, one of the stockholders of the South-side Railroad, obtained an order from Judge Donohue appointing Aaron Degraw Superintendent and E. D. Gale Receiver of the road. Armed with the order, Mr. Clinch, with the Superintendent and Receiver appointed by Judge Donohue, started for the depot in Williamsburg, but found that Mr. Tracy, counsel for the road, had obtained in the United States Circuit Court, for the Eastern District, an order throwing the road into bankruptcy, and placed United States Marshals in possession. The Clinch party threatened to stop the trains, and for a time serious trouble was anticipated, but after a number of policemen had arrived on the scene it was finally determined that the Clinch party should leave a clerk to look after their interests, while the Marshals remained to care for the interests of the campany.

THE GRAND STREET CHURCH TROUBLE.

An application was made to Judge Neilson late on Saturday afternoon, by Mr. John W. Stearns, on behalf of certain Trustees of the Grand Street Church, Williamsburg, for an injunction to restrain Rev. Mr. Kendrick from preaching or officiating as Pastor. The affidavits state that the applicants are a majority of the Trustees of the church, and that Mr. Kendrick has been suspended from his function in consequence of certain charges of irregularity being proved against him; that Mr. Kendrick, in defiance of church ordinances, still persists in officiating, and an injunction is asked for to restrain him from producing further scandal. Judge Neilson granted a temporary injunction, and set down the hearing to show cause why the order should not be made absolute for Saturday next at 10 A. M.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, APRIL 21, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

ARKANSAS.

A FLURRY IN THE BAXTER LINES.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—Up to 4 o'clock the position of the forces on both sides remained the same, and the Federal troops still occupied a position at the *Gazette* building. It was generally understood that there was a truce up to that time. About then some little demonstration was made in front of the State House. The Federal troops were rapidly marched to the corner Markham and Louisiana streets, about 100 yards east of the State-house. This movement gave rise to a report on the Baxter side that the Federal forces were withdrawn and the most intense cheering went up from the Baxter side. Gens. Newton, Churchill, Barton and their staffs mounted their horses by rapid movements put their troops into position. A company was thrown across Markham street, at the intersection of Main, ready to receive an attack or to advance. The colored troops filed out of the Anthony House, Gov. Baxter's head-quarters, amid the wildest yells and marched rapidly to the corner of Main and Second streets. The other forces were distributed around at the various avenues of approach. About this time the steamer Stallie arrived from Pine Bluff with 500 colored Baxter men under command of Fred. Havis colored, a Representative in the Legislature, and also a company of white troops numbering about 90 men. They marched from the wharf up Markham street, with drum and fife, and appearing in the midst of the city the wildest enthusiasm prevailed among, Baxter's followers. Just then a detachment of six men were started to the arsenal by post command to procure two pieces of artillery. When they arrived at the intersection of Scott and Sixth streets, one of the horses threw its rider, wheeled and turned down Scott street, running to the river. The rider's foot held in the stirrup, dragging him on the ground. At the intersection of Markham street the horse turned down that street, dragging the soldier on the pavement, and was only stopped two squares down by running against a dray, a distance of about 800 yards in all. The victim struck the dray, which stopped his horse momentarily, and he was caught by a bystander, badly injured, and has since died. This occurred amid the arrival of the colored troops from Pine Bluff, and the excitement about an attack. A gun was also fired in the direction of the State-house about this time, and things were lively. Soon after three of Baxter's companies, numbering 350 men, arrived from Johnson and Pope counties by railroad, and the yelling and shouting on their arrival was intense. As I write (7 o'clock) the Baxter force is making most noisy demonstrations which extend almost in every direction. One company has arrived from Arkadelphia, and two more will be here to-night, and from Yancy, and several from other points to reinforce Baxter. As Capt. J. B. McConnell, of the Johns County forces, was getting off the train at Argenta on their arrival opposite this city, he fell down between the cars as they were being coupled, and was crushed to death.

Matters look more warlike as this writing than at any time during the past week. Mr. Brooks has received a few colored reinforcements to-day. If appearance go for anything, a collision may occur to-night, notwithstanding that the Federal forces are between the two contending parties, and two pieces of artillery are placed at the intersection of Louisiana and Second streets. At least half of Baxter's troops are colored, and over half of Brooks'. Nearly all the colored troops of Gov. Baxter are from Jefferson County, the home of Senator Clayton.

Mr. Brooks issued an order to railroad superintendents not to bring troops to the city for Baxter, but the order is not regarded.

Brooks obtained several boxes of guns from St. Louis morning.

Gov. Baxter has not as yet received any dispatch from the President in regard to retarding his movements toward reclaiming the State House.

BAXTER'S SENTINELS DRIVEN BACK BY THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

10.30 *P. M.*—The Federal forces drove back the sentinels of Gov. Baxter on Second street, from Main to Scott. To-night they refuse to let any of the Baxter's force pass beyond Main street, or any of the State House party to come further toward Baxter than Lousiana street, the Federal forces being stationed on the latter street between the two parties. Beyond this no special change has taken place.

A dispatch from Pine Bluffs states that an attempt will be made to forward to Brooks a company of colored men from there, and that the Baxter men will prevent them from leaving.

The Brooks men are housed in the court-house. The city is unusually quiet for this hour. Beyond the steady tramp of the sentinels and the changing of the guards, all is quiet. Business is entirely suspended, and the city is nothing but a military camp.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There was a musical promenade and reception on board the new steam-ship Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, yesterday.

The anniversary of the West Institute, No. 35 Union Square, was celebrated last evening at the rooms of the institute.

Lightning struck the fire-alarm box at Battery place and West street yesterday evening and rendered it useless.

A number of German working men will meet at Turn Hall to-morrow to discuss the question of the right of holding public meetings.

The Alumni of Columbia College will hold a dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow evening, at 7:30 P. M. Tickets can be had of the Chairman, Mr. Seth Low, No. 31 Burling slip.

A dispatch to the agent of the Cromwell Steam-ship Line from New-Orleans, says: "Our people are in great destitution from the inundation; help them all you can."

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine has forwarded twenty-one passengers of the wrecked steam-ship Europe to places of destination in the interior at the expense of the society.

The barge Mary Lorne, of Pottsville, with 250 tons of coal, while passing through Hell Gate, yesterday, sprung a leak, and sunk off Nigger's Point. The barge and cargo are totally lost.

Mount Sinai Lodge, of the I. O. O. F., No. 135, gave an annual ball at Irving Hall last night, which was a well-patronized affair, the proceeds of which will go to the charitable fund of the lodge.

The sale of Henry W. Genet's property at Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty sixth street has been again postponed, by direction of District Attorney Phelps, to Monday, 11th May.

A bazaar in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum will be held at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, to commence to-morrow and continue until the 30th inst.

The French Emigrant Society, during the past month, gave aid to 300 French immigrants, of whom fifty were provided with employment, and $64 75 were expended in aid of persons in destitute circumstances.

Mr. Joseph Strauss, President of the Société Alsacian-Lorraine, yesterday received a check for $50 from Mrs. C. Day, of Orange, N. J., for the relief of the French emigrants who were on board the ill-fated steamer Europe.

A subscription party took place last evening at Academy Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Third avenue, for the benefit of the family of James P. Degge, a deceased soldier of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and formerly a member of the Printers' Union.

The announcement that a deputation of workimg men would call on Commissioner Van Nort, yesterday, in relation to the proposed discharge of three hundred laborers, was premature. They will probably wait on the Commissioner to-day.

The New-York Sunday-school Association held its regular meeting, last evening, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Rev. J. Clement French, of Brooklyn, delivered an address on "The Relation of the Parent to the Teacher."

Geo. Wilson, alias "Shang Campbell," who was brought from Key West, Fla., recently, by Detectives King and Fields, of the Central Office, charged with being concerned in the burglary at the Emmet Cottage, near New-Rochelle, last Winter, was taken to White Plains, yesterday, for examination.

At the Lyceum of Natural History, No. 64 Madison avenue, last evening, the following papers were read: By Prof. Thomas Egleston, "Systems of Notation of Crystals;" by Dr. J. S. Newberry, "On the Origin of the Great Lakes;" and by Prof. D. S. Martin, "On the Rhombic Crystallization of Graphite."

A medal to be presented to M. Teutch, the Alsatian and Lorraine representative in the German Parliament, in acknowledgment of his patriotic course, is now on exhibition at the office of the Société Alsacienne-Lorraine, in Spring street, and will be taken to Paris, in the steamer Russia, to-morrow, by a member of the society.

The Palette Club held their annual meeting last evening, in their rooms, Twenty-second street, near Broadway, Clark Bell, President, in the chair. The annual report showed that the club contained about 400 members at present. The receipts for the last year amounted to $7,000, which much more than covered the expenses of the club in that period.

The following subjects were discussed at the Society of Neurology and Electrology last evening: "Experimental Illustrations of the Effect of Electrical Irritation of the Cerebral Convolutions," by Dr. G. M. Baird; contribution to the "Etiology of Diseases of the Internal Ear, by Prof. D. B. St. John Rossa. A memorial notice of Prof. Max Schultze was read by Dr. E. C. Seguin.

The Nineteenth Ward Relief Committee reports that from Jan. 19, the day on which it organized, up to the present, there was received, in aid of the poor of the ward, the sum of $2,961 63, besides a variety of articles in kind; disbursed for the same period, $2,839 62, leaving a balance on hand of $122 01, which is to be distributed in the discretion of the Chairman, Mr. S. T. Smith. The committee dissolved on the 19th inst.

An art sale of the collection of oil-paintings of Charles F. Haseltine was commenced last evening in the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place. There was but a small attendance of buyers, and very few bids were made. None of the pictures were sold, as the prices offered were low. After putting up about two dozen of the pictures, not one of which had been disposed of, Mr. Haseltine stated that he would put off the sale until another time, and he would, in the meantime, have a number of new paintings added to the collection.

The dedication services at the Church of the Holy Trinity were continued last evening. The following clergymen were present: Rev. Dr. Tyng, Pastor of the church; Rev. James L. Ludlow, D. D., Collegiate Reformed Church; Rev. M. R. Vincent, D. D., Church of the Covenant; Rev. C. D. Foss, St. Paul's M. E. Church; Rev. R. H. Newton, Anthon Memorial Church; Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Tabernacle Church; Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., West Presbyterian Church; R. W. Ormiston, Collegiate Reformed Church; Rev. G. H. Hepworth, and Rev. Mr. Leavrock.

BROOKLYN.

The new street which has recently been opened from Washington avenue to Kent avenue, on the north-easterly side of the Naval Hospital, was yesterday opened to the public.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Plymouth Church on Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., on "The Wastes and Burdens of Life," for the benefit of the Homeopathic Fraternity.

Mayor Hunter wishes to inform the public that he will be happy to receive and forward promptly from the citizens of Brooklyn anything that will relieve the calamitous condition of the sufferers of New-Orleans.

The Board of Health have declared the dumping-scow at the offal dock used by Contractor Clark to be a nuisance detrimental to the public health. The board has ordered its removal and that it shall be no longer used by him or his agents.

A special meeting of the Board of Education will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock, "to consider the conduct of one of its members." The "member" is Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbon, and the "conduct" is the knocking down of another member of the board, named De Hart Bergen, in a bar-room, by Fitzgibbon.

LONG ISLAND.

A new grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was instituted at Mattituck last week.

A brakeman on the North-side Railroad, named Albert Shackel, was fatally injured on Saturday morning while engaged in coupling cars at the Central Junction, and died on Sunday. He was terribly crushed, the blood gushing from his mouth, nose, and ears. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a widow.

The South-side Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at Islip on Friday and Saturday of this week—the first session on Friday evening, the second on Saturday morning, and the third on Saturday afternoon. Addresses will be made on Friday evening by Rev. Charles Hoover, of Sayville, and Rev. M. Bress Thomas, of Islip. The exercises of Saturday will consist of the reading of essays, discussions, &c.

An attempt was made to wreck a train on the South-side Railroad, at Oakdale Station, on Saturday. A young fellow named Johnson stole a switch key from the Bostwick Station, and misplaced the switch at Oakdale just as the mail train going east was approaching. The train ran on to the side track, but was fortunately going at so low a rate of speed that its progress was stopped before it ran off. Johnson was arrested and taken to Riverhead to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Henry Wood, of minstrel notoriety, has had a beautiful dwelling erected for him at Croton Lake.

The Westchester County National Bank, of Peekskill, has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after May 1.

In consequence of the disappearance of Mr. Miller, editor and proprietor of the *Westchester News*, published at White Plains, parties holding a mortgage on the presses, type, &c., have decided to dispose of the concern at auction to-day.

The April Term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County was commenced at White Plains yesterday before Hon. S. D. Gifford, County Judge, and Associate Justices Howe and Silkman. Of the grand jurors summoned to attend only thirteen answered to their names. They were accordingly dismissed until Wednesday morning, by which time the Sheriff was instructed to have an additional number present. No criminal cases will be called for trial before Monday or Tuesday of next week. In the meantime as many civil cases will be disposed of as possible.

STATEN ISLAND.

A German calling himself Emiel Hurst, and who stated that he had been in this country only a few weeks, was arrested in New-York City on Saturday, and proved to be the thief who robbed the residence of Dr. Richmond, in Maple avenue, Clifton, on Tuesday last, in broad daylight, within three minutes' walk of the ferry-landing at Vanderbilt. He entered the back door and stole $300 worth of goods. The prisoner was conveyed to Staten Island, and being arraigned before Justice Kassner, at Stapleton, pleaded not guilty, and was sent to the County Jail, in default of $2,000 bail, to await the action of the next Grand Jury. A portion of the goods stolen from Mr. Richmond's house were found upon his person, including a gold watch, a box of the Doctor's instruments, and a bank-book.

NEW-JERSEY.

The election of Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, Elizabeth, resulted as follows: A. A. Ward and Robert C. Helfenstein, Wardens; Dr. J. Otis Pinno, S. H. Pendleton, C. C. Sargent, Henry Batjer, R. D. Tyng, Wm. Yelland, Benjamin Smith, and J. R. Nichols.

The State Controller has made his annual apportionment of taxes amoung the counties of the State. The total amount of school tax is $1,225,592 21, and for all other purposes, $919,194 16. The levy is based on the assessed value of property in 1873, which was $612,796,106. The rate is one mill and a half on the dollar for general purposes and two mills for school purposes.

The Board of Trustees of the village of New-Brighton have almost unanimously passed a series of resolutions protesting strongly against the passage of the bill to fund the village for $150,000 now pending before the State Legislature. It is contended that if it were to become a law it would virtually place the complete control of the town in the hands of the Fire Commissioners. It was introduced very quietly, it is said, with the hope that it might pass without attention.

There is a debt of $6,000 upon the building of the Young Men's Christian Association at West New-Brighton, and an effort is now being made to pay it off. An auxiliary committee of ladies has been formed to co-operate with the Board of Directors, consisting of Mrs. C. B. Middlebrook, Mrs. J. F. Barrett, Miss Libby, Mrs. W. L. Sexton, Mrs. Fake, and Miss Mary S. Francis, and a meeting of ladies has been called for Friday evening next at the hall to organize for the work of obtaining subscriptions.

Martin Healey and his wife, residing in Jackson street, Paterson, were both sent to the County Jail yesterday, suffering from a violent attack of insanity. In Mrs. Healy's case the first symptoms made their appearance a short time ago, and on last Friday night she attempted to kill her husband with a large butcher-knife, and it was only with great difficulty that she was disarmed. The shock seems to have unsettled the man's mind, for the following day he also became insane, and it was found necessary to place both under restraint. The case is a very sad one, as they leave three small and helpless children entirely unprovided for.

The Board of Finance met in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and received a message from Mayor O'Neil relating to the resolution passed by the Board of Works, and concurred in by the Board of Finance, appointing H. H. Newkirk and fifteen others clerks of the Board of Works. The Mayor was of the opinion that there was not work enough to warrant the appointment of so many clerks. The veto was sustained and the Clerk ordered to notify the Board of Works of their action and ask them to hold a conference at an early day to consider the matter.

On Sunday the dead body of a man was found lying at the side of the Pennsylvania Railroad track in Elizabeth, shockingly mutilated and almost cut in pieces. With some difficulty the body was recognized as that of Mr. John C. Baker, foreman in the job office of the Elizabeth *Herald*, and a highly-esteemed citizen. Deceased was going home at a late hour Saturday night, and it is presumed in crossing the railroad track was struck by a train and instantly killed. Mr. Baker was forty-one years of age, and leaves a widow and five children.

On Sunday afternoon a gang of rowdies assembled in Bridge street, Newark, and amused themselves by throwing stones at the passing horses. Sergt. Smith's attention was called to them, and he attempted to drive them away, when they all fell upon and beat him severely. He was finally rescued from them by Detective Becker, Officer Deshler and Constable McCormack, who appeared upon the scene, and took three of the gang into custody. At the Station-house the prisoners gave their names as Michael Strange, Michael Boylan, and Edward Morton. After an examination in the Police Court yesterday morning they were fined $25 each.

The new Board of Aldermen of Paterson organized yesterday afternoon, and Alderman Gilmor was elected President by Mayor Townsend, who cast his deciding vote for him. Alderman Gilmor took his seat, and, after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, announced the committees for the ensuing year. Mayor Townsend submitted his annual message, which was read by the Clerk. He paid a high and well-deserved compliment to the Relief Committee for the efficient aid they had rendered the poor and needy during the past severe Winter. He stated that the street improvements during the past year cost the city $12,950, and 8,160 feet of new sewers had been constructed, at an expense of $22,793 40. The total bonded debt of the city at the present time is $1,410,000. At the conclusion of the message some routine business was transacted, and the board adjourned. The Board of Education organized by the election of Isaac Van Houten, President, and Vernon Royle, Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman Bergen in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Alderman Trowbridge moved that the Board of Police be instructed to prevent in future the ringing of bells by peddlers and venders on Sunday. The motion was carried. A resolution appropriating $250 to enable the Board of City Works to supply coal to public buildings, was referred to the Committee on Supplies. The remainder of the session was taken up with a debate on a resolution offered by Alderman Reilly, authorizing the Board of City Works to increase the wages of men engaged on the public works. The debate was long and stormy, but no conclusion was reached, and the board will have to meet again on Thursday to transact its ordinary business.

DETENTION OF MAILS.

Postmaster James was notified yesterday by Frederick Kuhne, agent of the Eagle Line of steamers running between this City and Hamburg, that the mails due here per steamer Goethe will be about two days late. The engineer of the Goethe discovered a flaw in the cylinder of the steamer, and detained her at Hamburg for repairs. Most of the passengers are destined for Western cities.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, April 20.—Exchange quiet. On the United States, short-sight, currency, 107@109 premium; on London, 160@163 premium; on Paris, 131@132 premium; Spanish Gold, 244@245.

[Advertisement.]

THE LEADING "SPRING STYLE" OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS is Knox's, No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Wm. S. Auchencloss, Jos. Hinds and wife, Wm. H. Driggs, United States Navy, Henry Wells, Chas. E. Milner, wife, and two daughters, Rear Admiral Chas. S. Boggs, United States Navy, daughter, niece, and granddaughter, Capt. Fred. Horton, Benj. Fliguerras, M. F. Hichcock, Mrs. Fannie C. Wilson and son, Adolph Nones, Mrs. Amelia Percival, Miss Joyce Steel, J. G. De Mosaes, Johannas Stranger, wife, and eight children, Raphael Paladino, M. Paladino, J. F. Schmidt, Miss Annie Lettson and sister, Wm. De Rereira, Newell Bates and wife, Chas. W. Lind, Miss M. Kinney, Wm. Koester, Chas. Purgold, Wm. Pagan, W. R. Hall, E. M. Hostos, James Kelley.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—T. Ballantyne, J. L. Grant, J. Mayer, D. W. Petrie, J. Townsend, T. W. Townsend, J. Price, D. Rees, W. Kepler, H. Ashley, H. Randolph, J. Tucker, P. S. Whitcombe, F. West, R. J. Key, B. Brewster, P. Braddon, O. G. Lemoine, J. Massey, H. Johnson, W. J. McChurg, J. Clarke, H. Dauben, G. L. Hope, J. F. McFarlan, M. De Oris, C. Mathe, H. Colland, J. H. Jessop, J. C. French, Mrs. E. G. Oliver, Mrs. J. Brownbill, Miss A. Symmonds, Miss C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Spykes, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sour and family, Dr. MacGuire.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:13 | Sun sets.....6:46 | Moon rises.12:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, April 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Bolivia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Albemarle, Kelly, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Barks Jason, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Gloucester, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Skimmer of the Wave, (Br.,) Grouch, Galway, Geo. F. Bulley; Samuel, (Br.,) Owen, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; Alliance, (Norw.,) Hutchinson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Gildo, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Sligo for orders, John C. Seager; Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana, &c., Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Marie Bollo, (Ital.,) Drago, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Madalina II., (Ital.,) Massone, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Eurica Merllo, (Ital.,) Michelina, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Alex. Nickels, Peters, St. Jago, &c., Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool April 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse and 52 cabin and 474 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. April 15, lat. 44 40 N., lon. 45 50 W., passed a White Star steam-ship bound E.; 19th, lat. 40 47 N., lon. 66 28 W., steam-ship Elysia, bound E.

Steam-ship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro March 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco 31st, Para April 5, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and passengers to United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow April 2, Moville 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Ibis, Randall, Malaga 63 ds., with fruit to Galway & Casado. Feb. 27, no lat., lon. 7 45, spoke schr. A. Heaton, bound E. March 8, no lat., lon. 28, 36, schr. I. S. and S. Adams, do.

Bark Louis, (Ger.,) Linz, Bremen 69 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling.

Bark Ecliptic, (Russ.,) Johannsen, Swansea 42 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Karnak, (of Troon,) Cook, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and melado to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Nellie T. Guest, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to master. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Eyr, (Norw.,) Lammsen, Alexandria, E., 55 ds., with rags to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. March 31, lat. 24 29, lon. 44, spoke bark Sunlight, from Liverpool, for Cuba.

Brig Clarabell, (of Gouldsboro,) Tracy, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to J. & G. Fowler.

Brig Adelaide, (of Topsham,) Hall, Pernambuco March 2, with sugar to Baring Bros. & Co.

Brig Atalaya, Allen, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Brig F. H. Odiorne, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Reynald, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig W. W. Lord., (of Pictou, N. S.,) Venneon, Aguadilla, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Potosi, Jackson, Progreso, Mexico 17 ds., with white hemp to Theband Brothers. April 6, lat. 24 40, lon. 84 20, passed bark Anne Monne, beating to the south and eastward. Left in port bark Palo Alto, for New-York, to sail same day; bark F. H. Loring, to finish loading in Sisal, for New-York.

Schr. Stephen Lee, to load at Fontera, for New-York.

Schr. Chas. E. Scammel, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Reynard & Bacuem.

Schr. Orrie V. Drisko, (of Columbia Falls,) Drisko, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. Cornelius, Brower, New-Haven.
Schr. Right Away, Hardy, New-Haven.
Schr. Jas. Finch, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Lady Emma, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. New Regulus, Halleck, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eureka, Kent, Gloucester.
Schr. Emma D. Finney, Elwell, Rockport, Me.
Schr. D. Talbot, Kinnsbury, Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Means, Pendleton, Rockport, Me.
Brig H. B. McGilvery, Strout, Rockport, Me.
Schr. E. Flower, Dickinson, Providence.
Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence.
Schr. Chillion, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Fly Away, Enos, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Garlick, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. L. T. Knight, Hall, Rockport, Me., for Wilmington.
Schr. Jas. Raymond, ——, Bucksfort.
Schr. Keystone, ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.
Schr. Anne S. Lannon, Nihols, Lynn.
Schr. George Nevenger, Case, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Pavillion, Parker, Frankfort, Me.
Schr. J. J. Moore, Norton, Fall River.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.
Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, Fall River.
Schr. Native, Dehart, Stonington.
Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, Boston.
Schr. D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. T. J. Seward, ——, Boston.
Schr. Hickman, Small, Boston.
Schr. Alguiazar, Grant, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.
Schr. William Luce, Spear, Rockport, Me., for Charleston.
Schr. R. T. Toy, Dart, Vinal Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. Cadwalader, Price, Lanesville, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Larmartine, Kennedy, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Minnesota, Kelly, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. H. T. Hedges, Harper, Warren, R. I., for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. D. Kahn, Carroll, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sandolphus, Alyaward, Pembroke, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Hattie Hamilton, Harris, Dennisport.
Schr. M. E. Rankin, Fuller, Bath, for Washington, D. C.
Schr. Rambler, Rodgers, New-London, for Virginia.
Schr. Benj. English, Barker, Wickford.
Schr. Sunny Shower, Bailey, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-London.
Schr. Waterloo, Blay, Rockland, with ice to order.
Schr. Cabot, Knowles, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.
Schr. Alice Oakes, Pilsbury, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to Cross & Austin.
Schr. Star, Crowell, Hollawell, with lumber to order.
Schr. Mary Brewer, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. R. Arcularius, Peck, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.
Schr. Gentile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. M. E. Graham, Allen, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. Congress, York, Portland, with lumber to Cole & Benson.
Schr. Undine, Emmons, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Bridgeport.
Schr. Joseph Hall, Dickenson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Presto, Libby, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Chase & Talbot.
Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, St. Andrews 10 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Flora King, Cook, Calais, with lumber to Goram, Boardman & Co.
Schr. Chingarora, Sheridan, Virginia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, April 20.—Arr. steamers John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, from New-York; bark John H. Pearson, from Messina; brig Osceola, from Miragoane; schrs. Amelia F. Cobb, from Baracoa; George and Emily, from Matanzas; also arr. ship Reynard, from Bremen, via Savannah.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 20.—The schr. La Petite, with 12,000 bushels of corn from Huron, Ohio, the first arrival of the season, came into port this afternoon. Also arr. the schr. Argo, from Detroit, with a cargo of railroad ties, in tow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Apr. 20.—Arr. bark Clifton, from Falmouth, seeking; brig Atlantic, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, ship King Philip, from Hamburg, brig Chesapeake, from Demerara; an Italian and a Norwegian bark; also bark Theodosius Christian, from Liverpool, for Alexandria, Va.

HAVANA, April 20.—The United States steamer Wachusett has arr. here; steamer Columbus, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

Steam-ship Koln, (Ger.,) Ringk, Bremen April 1, via Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Schr. Mauna Loa, Sanborn, ——, via Vineyard Haven, with lumber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The steamer China arr. at 2:30 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 20.—Arr. bark Ranger, from Montevideo; brig San Francisco, from Havana; schr. T. T. Tasker, from Philadelphia.

Cld. bark Weser, for Bremen; schr. S. R. Russell, for Bucksville, S. C.

Sld. bark Emilie, for Havre; schrs. A. Bently, for Bridgeport; Tarry Not, for Philadelphia; Eagle, for New-York; May Morn, for do.; Addie Fuller, for do.; yacht Index, for do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 20.—Sld. for the United States, Cornelius Grinnell, Galveston, Charles H. Marshall, Edith, Nicolaus, Hedwig, Emma, Gilbert Thompson, and Orpheus.

Arr. out from the United States on the 18th inst., Vitesse, Hjlia, and Vega.

Arr. out from the United States on the 19th inst., Africa, Western Chief, Ocean Queen, Geronimina Ghilino, Ekenas, Hope, Southern Cross, Mora, Lady Dufferin, Jannetje, and Richard.

Arr. out from the United States on the 20th inst., La Belle, Freeman Dennis, Delta, Sappho, and Countess of Minto.

Also arr. out from the United States, Glenora, Jared, Nellie, Ferraro II., John Proctor, Loretto, Porvenir, Lora, Tres Dolores, Recurso, Pedro Plandolet, Constantia, Elvira, Carolina, Ringleader, Nuovo Mondo, Auguste, Noe, Augustine Kobbe, Kisnet, and Barbetta.

LONDON, April 20.—The bark Ilmatar, from Baltimore, via Queenstown, for ——, has put into Falmouth much damaged.

The ship Rydal Hall, from Liverpool, for San Francisco, has arr. at Scilly dismantled.

The schr. W. L. Burroughs, from New-York, for Havre, has been towed into Salcome with her keel damaged and leaking badly.

QUEENSTOWN, April 20.—The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Tibbits, from New-York April 11, touched at this port at 9:30 to-night, and subsequently sld. for Liverpool.

LATEST NOVELTY,

IMPROVEMENT ON PANTALOONS.

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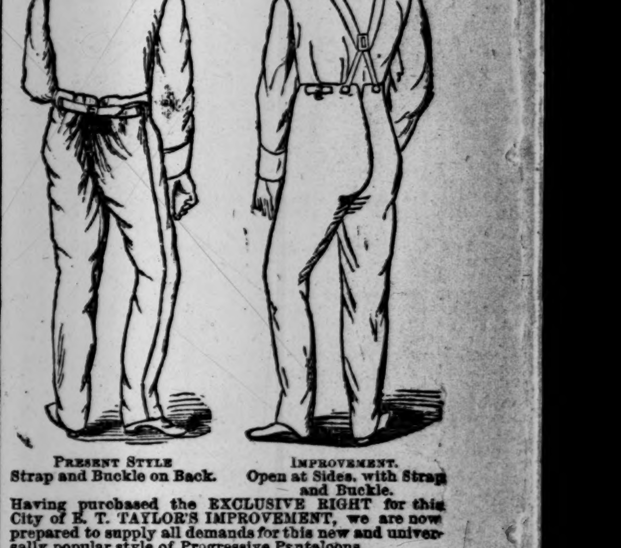

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CHURCH AND STATE.

THE CONFLICT IN AUSTRIA—AN EPISCOPAL MEMORANDUM.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of March 28: "In spite of the pugnacious Papal encyclical and other signs which indicate a disposition on the part of the Clerical party to go to extremes in its resistance to the new ecclesiastical bills, the long-expected memorandum of the Bishops assembled in conference, which the *Volksfreund* publishes, shows that, as yet, more moderate counsels have the upper hand. The fact alone that not the *Vaterland*, which committed the indiscretion of publishing the Papal encyclical in the first instance, but the *Volksfreund*, Cardinal Rauscher's organ, prints the memorandum, goes far to show that this moderation is due to the influence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, while the quiet, dignified tone of the memorandum itself, the exhaustive, philosophical manner in which the whole subject is treated, the line of argument, and in many places the very style reveal the hand of the gifted historian of the early Church, whose book is considered as a standard work even by those who dissent from the author on many points.

All that can possibly be said on the subject from the clerical point of view has been embodied in the memorandum, so that little indeed remains to be said by the adversaries of the bills in the Upper House, unless, indeed, they follow the example of most of their friends in the Lower House, and launch forth in a more or less violent philippic. Great length is the inevitable consequence of exhaustive treatment, and in this respect the document deserves rather the name of a pamphlet than of a memorandum. It is not addressed either to his Majesty or to the Ministry, as it was conjectured that it would be, but to the Upper House, where the debate on the bills passed by the Lower House is to begin immediately after the Easter recess. The memorandum is signed not only by those members of the Episcopate who have a seat in the Upper House, but by the Episcopate as a body. It is not a manifesto of the Episcopal members of the Upper House as such.

The memorandum may be divided into three parts—first, a sort of philosophic and historical *apercu*, or introduction; then a criticism of some of the more important clauses of the bills; and, lastly, an illustration of the intended civil marriage, which, however, is not among the bills under consideration.

As it could not be well otherwise from the point of view taken up all along by the Clericals, the existence and validity of the concordat are upheld as a bilateral contract between the Church and the State, and it is argued that the infringement of it by the laws of 1868 on schools and marriages could not alter this right. The provisions of the present bills are not only infringements on the rights secured to the Church by the concordat, but they deprive them even of the guarantees and protection afforded by one of the clauses of the general Constitution of the Empire, according to which the Church is entitled to an independent administration of her own internal affairs. As with any other society, all that relates to the members of the society as such belongs, according to the memorandum, to the internal affairs of the society, so, it argues, must it be with the Church; and as to all rights and duties deriving from this community of interests only those can judge who are called upon to do so by the organization of the Church itself. If, therefore, the Church teaches, admonishes, and prays, if the priests administer the sacraments, if the legitimate superior judges according to the canonical law whether the duties incumbent on each have been fulfilled by him, and, if they have not, decides that one should be deprived of his ecclesiastical functions, or the other excluded from the community, what is this more than what every other society has the right to do without interference from outside?

This line of argument might carry great weight were it not for the supreme right of the State over all the societies within its territory, which it exercises over all others, and now claims to exercise likewise over the Catholic Church. The memorandum thinks that this doctrine has arisen directly from hostility to the Catholic Church, and is not devised to increase the dignity of the throne, but to celebrate a saturnalia over the ruins of the altar and the throne. This insinuation reads almost like an interpolation in the memorandum, smuggled in by some pugnacious member of the Church militant, so opposed is it to the calm tone of the rest of the memorandum.

More significant and statesmanlike is what the memorandum says about the separation of Church and State as it exists in the United States. It is not in the separation of the two, but in their harmonious working together, that the Austrian Episcopate sees the solution to be sought for. From time immemorial this connection between the two has existed in Austria, and it is so deeply rooted in all institutions that, unless an entire revolution occurs in all ideas, habits, and social life, the connection between the two can scarcely be severed. Only, if the two—Church and State—are to work together, the Episcopacy can do more than any one else to bring about this harmony. It is but fair to say that, with very few exceptions, the Austrian Episcopacy has not taken pains—like the Prussian, for instance—to disturb the harmony of Church and State, but they have done very little to promote it. Of course, there are men among them narrow-minded enough to imagine that Liberalism is synonymous with anti-Catholic and anti-Christian ideas; but, on the other hand, the majority of our Bishops are capable enough of distinguishing between the isolated cry of some ultra zealous iconoclast or theorist and the general good sense, averse from extremes, of the population at large, and, instead of presupposing a set intention to damage the Church, is able to understand that the desire to live at peace with the Church is quite as strong in the one party as in the other.

In examining the objections made by the memorandum to the several clauses of the ecclesiastical bill defining the position of the Church, one cannot but regret that, instead of wasting their powers on the refutation of the principles on which the bill is based, the Episcopacy and the adversaries of the bill in general have not concentrated their efforts on amending the bill. Some of the objections are worthy of attention. Thus, according to clause 6, the nomination of every one intrusted with clerical functions is to be notified to the administrative authorities, who may raise objections to the nomination, giving their motives for doing so. The Bishops think, and, it seems, fairly, that the nature of such objections ought to be more precisely stated, and that the authorities should only be allowed to raise objections which are based on facts, and which have reference to civil and political matters. These objections are admitted by the concordat itself, and the memorialists, as they have acted hitherto, are ready to submit to this restriction in the future. As for immoral conduct, which is likewise mentioned in the bill as an objection which might be raised by the authorities, the memorialists say that they are quite aware of the obligation incumbent upon them to provide worthy priests for the parishes. They admit that such cases might arise, and, if the authorities are in a position to inform them of any such case, the information will be received with thanks. Again, in clause 8, where the question is about the right of the Government to remove an ecclesiastical functionary if his conduct has been dangerous to public order, the memorialists think that, as the clergy, like every one else, are subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the State, the proper action would be, not the removal of the functionary by the political authorities, but the bringing against him of a criminal action before the tribunals; and there can be but little doubt that, in a constitutional State, the mode of removal of ecclesiastical functionaries proposed by the Bishops would be the more correct one. Of course, all the objections made to the clauses of the bill are not as legitimate as these, but these few examples will show that some of them are by no means quite unfounded.

Although the two bills—one on the taxation of ecclesiastical revenue, and the other on religious corporations—are not yet before the Upper House, the Bishops, in their memorandum, give their opinion about them; and some of the arguments brought forward against some of their provisions—for instance, the rather exaggerated proportionate taxation of ecclesiastical revenue—would not be without weight were it not for the insinuation that the measures may be the precursors of the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property and the suppression of monasteries.

The objections to the civil marriage, with which the memorandum concludes, are at least premature, for there is no bill on the subject before the House, nor is there likely to be, as the draft made by the special committee of the House had, even before it was presented, been condemned as a crude effort to settle such a complicated question. The Bishops think the whole cry about civil marriage arises from the wish to have facilities for divorce, which the Catholic Church does not allow. The Bishops think that, if allowed, it would be a crime against the family, against public morals, and against the vitality of the State.

Such, then, is the other side of the question, as stated in the memorandum of the Bishops, which it is but fair to record, on the principle of *audiatur et altera pars*."

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE.

GIFT TO THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., BY A RESIDENT OF NEW-YORK.

Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature passed, and Gov. Kemper signed, on Friday last, a bill drawn by Hon. Charles O'Conor for Mr. William Shakespeare Caldwell, of New-York, to incorporate "The Little Sisters of the Poor in Richmond." The Richmond *Dispatch* thus explains it: "This great charity will be established in this city by Mr. Caldwell, and the bill proposes that Lucie Debroucker, known in her religious order as Sister Sidonie Joseph; Marie Agnes Laiané, so known as Sister Marie des Apôtres; Marie Reardon, so known as Sister Sainte Euna; Hyacinthine Augustine Spingart, so known as Sister Michael Archange; Eliza Carmody, so known as Sister Saint Patrick, and their associates in the management of a home to be established in the City of Richmond, for the reception and sustenance of poor aged white persons, to be called 'St. Sophia's Home for Old People,' be created a body corporate under the name of 'The Little Sisters of the Poor in Richmond.' The corporation is to have power to receive money or personal property by gift or bequest, and to receive, by purchase or otherwise, lands not exceeding one acre, to be occupied as such home, and to erect thereon such buildings as the corporators may deem necessary in that respect, and to provide the same with proper furniture and accommodations; provided, that the money and other personal property shall not exceed $[illegible]; and should the corporation cease to exist, from any cause whatever, the lands given shall be taken by any person whom the donor shall designate in the deed to him giving said lands. No aged white person applying for admission, who is destitute and of good moral character, will be excluded or preferred by reason of the place or country of his or her birth, or on account of religious profession or opinions; but to the number of twenty, if needed, a preference shall be given at all times to those born in the City of Fredericksburg. Mr. Caldwell was formerly a resident of Fredericksburg, and has made a special preference for the people of that city."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY N. Y., April 20.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Tuesday, April 21, is as follows: Nos. 164 184, 195, 196, 197, 29, 154, 192.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
45—Pierce vs. Ives.
53—Noonan vs. Dunphy.
75—Simpkens vs. Griffen.
76—Rickett vs. Train.
83—Talcott, &c., vs. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
84—East River National Bank vs. Long.
89—Whiteside vs. Rothchild, &c.
90—In the matter &c., Ferris.
93—In the matter &c., Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
104—Lawton vs. Helfenstein.
134—Coffin vs. The Hansom Cab Co.
150—Merch. Ex. Bank vs. Waterville Mfg. Co.
151—Creep vs. Jacoby, &c.
156—Quinlan, Receiver, vs. Selmes, &c.
157—Burnard vs. Selmes, &c.
160—Walter, &c., vs. Holmes, &c.
169—Sterne vs. Goepp, Administrator.
173—Willis vs. Cody.
185—Barbarossa vs. Stevenson, Jr.
186—Lenihan vs. Hamand.
188—Bochareck vs. Lagrave.
189—Adrienne vs. Lagrave, impleaded, &c.
190—Pignard vs. Porsonnier.
193—Liney vs. Buddensick.
Call No. 200—In the matter &c., Reynolds.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
20—Hayden vs. Lowther. &c.
Issues of Law and Fact.
185—Bostwick vs. Frankfield.
200—Douglas vs. Douglas et al.
217—New-York Float. D. D. Co. vs. Seaman et al.
244—Oliver et al. vs. Brown.
247—Kinney vs. Wood.
258—Nichols vs. Jenkins.
263—Hunter et al. vs. Colvin et al.
272—Smith vs. Bell et al., impleaded, &c.
274—Haggerty et al. vs. Walker et al.
275—Crowe et al. vs. Trowbridge, &c., et al.
276—Ross vs. Hinman et al.
283—Codling vs. Brown.
186—Powers vs. Elias.
137—St. P. M. A. & B. Ass. vs. St. P. M. A. Ass.
293—Grigg, &c., vs. Fay et al.
295—Walker vs. Walker.
298—Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Co. et al.
299—Same vs. Same.
300—Same vs. Same.
301—Man vs. Koehler et al.
304—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman, Ex'r, et al.
305—Tuska vs. Fettretch et al.
306—Graepfe vs. Levy et al.
313—Rainslow, &c., vs. Dean et al.
220—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Westbrook, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2972—Castree, Executor, vs. Simmons et al.
1252—Crandall et al. vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
3012—Meyer vs. Honcke.
3124—Coffin et al. vs. Mayor, &c.
3126—Bartlett vs. Mayor, &c.
3128—Bowery National Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
1848—Alexander vs. Fowler et al.
1822—P[illegible]kard vs. Prankard.
2846—Kissam vs. S. S. R.R. Co.
1902—Brey vs. Veit.
266—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1206—Kohlsatt vs. Devoe.
1588—Berrhger vs. Wengenroth.
2016—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
994—Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch et al.
396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
2700—Valentine vs. Gates.
1942—Servoss vs. Washoe T. Co.
1924—Beach, Trustee, vs. Meyers et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Vorst J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
3055—Mallett vs. The Mayor.
2549—Nelson vs. The Mayor.
2481—Nelson vs. Ordiorne.
445—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1505—McLain vs. Mayor, &c.
285—Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.
1219—Gans vs. Wynkoop et al.
2933—Volckmer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1135—Friedenberg vs. Jarosiowski.
907—Mattheus vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.
595—Lessing vs. O'Brien.
3131—Jacobson vs. Bassford.
1709—Slade vs. Wilson.
2583—Heatberto et al. vs. The Mayor.
99—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1121—Canby vs. Stedwell.
1395—Bayard vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2045—Knapp, Receiver, vs. McMurray et al.
427—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
599—[illegible] of California vs. Comns.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
Case on.—729—Hexter vs. Knox.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
25—Wheaton vs. Van Veghten.
14—Rensuld vs. Stanley.
15—Same vs. Same.
38—McEvoy vs. McEvoy.
41—Shields vs. The Mayor, &c.
42—Swoboda vs. The Mayor, &c.
43—Schaffer vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Hafner vs. The Mayor, &c.
45—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c.
47—— vs. ——.
48—— vs. ——.
13—Corlies vs. The New-York and London Mfg. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
This Court will meet on Monday, May 4, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2656—Fallon vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
2420—Connor vs. Gray.
4078—Murray vs. Mayor, &c.
4080—Rents vs. Mayor, &c.
367—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.
2423—Hauff vs. Moore.
2509—Richter vs. Sager.
1960—Duncan vs. Brennan.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
3902—Ripley vs. Hinds.
2155—Connor vs. Bernheimer.
2619—Imhorst vs. Burke.
1631—Dever vs. Handren.
723—Horsimanus vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2731—Kennedy et al. vs. Mann.
3985—More vs. The Mayor, &c.
2709—Coleman vs. Cary.
1848—Gallett vs. Nichols.
2598—Crary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
2734—Platt vs. Brennan.
3958—Rowe vs. The Mayor.
3889—Lennon vs. The Mayor.
3903—McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2605—Murray vs. Walsh et al.
2716—Bispham vs. Keech.
2714—Rhoades vs. Murphy et al.
1812—Stern, Ass'e, vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
1477—Van Slyck vs. Streeter.
3920—Selover vs. The Mayor, &c.
453—King vs. King.
512—Bell vs. Home Ins. Co.
2703—Robbins vs. Goddard.
1753—Gardner vs. Sherwood.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
4200—Covert vs. Luckey.
4201—Bodine vs. The P. & L. Chromo-litho. B. and P. Co.
3591—Nicol et al. vs. Woodman.
3018—Drohan vs. Cole.
3918—Bradley vs. Keller.
3379—Sanders vs. Schneitacher.
3585—Dwyer vs. Eagleson.
3752—Wack vs. Bucking.
3273—Gottaberger vs. Brennan.
4046—Solomon vs. Schneider.
4048—Crevelling et al. vs. Stiger.
4050—Bamberg et al. vs. Phillips.
4052—Donaldson et al. vs. Martin.
4060—McKittrick vs. Gross.
4062—Bell et al. vs. Moore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
3731—Mauser vs. Veter.
4942—Com. Warehouse Co. vs. Brienkerhoff.
3655—Gillespie vs. Landsberg.
3663—Mattern vs. Fisch.
3637—White vs. Adamson.
4867—Conklin vs. Appleton.
3025—Kreischer vs. Akin.
3821—Tuomey vs. Myliers.
3831—Kaufman vs. May et al.
3837—Schewen vs. Mitchell.
3839—Brigham et al. vs. Ring.
3841—Olena vs. McMurtine.
3843—Kupfer et al. vs. Schwab.
3845—Hamburger vs. Katz.
3847—Callaghan vs. Garvey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3034—Lumbard vs. McManus.
4662—Gotthold vs. Scheifferdesker.
3644—Frank vs. Hedges et al.
4259—Thurber et al. vs. Miller.
2592—Woltus vs. O'Donnell.
4766—Brandt vs. Heming.
1440—Horner et al. vs. Fisher.
4435—Kauter vs. Lane.
4422—Middlefield Marble Co. vs. Fellitz.
4861—Murray et al. vs. Edwards.
4508—Crondight vs. Lutz et al.
3536—Steubing vs. Haas.
3779—Goodheart vs. Irving.
4920—Adee et al. vs. Trance.
4837—Weinberger vs. McCarthy.
4848—Smith vs. Kent.
3714—Wilson et al. vs. Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Galvin, robbery.
Antonio De Antonio, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Ferris and Samuel Harrison, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Harrison, burglary.
Andrew F. O'Niel, grand larceny.
Emeline Marshall, larceny from the person.
Catharine Murphy, receiving stolen goods.
William Murphy, receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Brunt.

Stigeler vs. Hoffman; Sharpless vs. Postley; judgments for defendants.
Batjer vs. Methfersel; Bard vs. The United Life Insurance Company; The London, New-York and Hartford Publishing Company vs. Stockwell; Demurrers sustained.
Kahn vs. Cragin; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Larremore.

Baer vs. Leppert; Rose vs. Schmidt; Winston vs. Mitchell Non-Explosive Boiler Company; Alden vs. Cox; memorandums.
Phillippot vs. Phillippot; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.
In the matter, &c., Smith; granted.
Hoyt vs. Le Fevre; motion denied.
In the matter, &c., Jennys vs. Brennan; Minford vs. Moore; orders to show cause.
In the matter, &c., Fankhauser; motion denied; memorandum.
Ankerson vs. Ackerson; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Freedman.

Smith vs. Sherlock; see memorandum.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Donovan vs. Sheridan et al.; findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Loew.

Tallman vs. Whitney; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.
Keller vs. Rapp; application granted.
Barnett vs. Lake; motion granted on terms.
Burdick vs. Burdick; divorce granted to plaintiff.
Hubner vs. Roosevelt; Foley vs. Robinson; Drinnin vs. Murrey; see memorandums.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 W. Un. Tel....74¼	50 St. Paul Pf....59
1700 do....74	300 do....58
500 do....b3. 74½	500 St. Paul....40½
3400 do....74¼	200 do....40½
700 do....c. 74¼	100 do....s3. 40¼
500 do....74¼	100 do....40¼
100 do....b3. 74¼	700 do....40¼
400 do....c. 74¼	200 do....c. 40⅜
200 do....s3. 74⅛	400 do....40
300 do....s3. 74	100 do....39¾
300 do....74	100 do....39⅞
700 do....73⅞	200 do....39¾
600 do....73¾	300 do....39⅝
100 do....s3. 73⅝	300 do....39½
800 do....73⅝	300 do....39¼
600 do....c. 73⅝	200 Lake Shore....75⅛
1200 do....73½	500 do....75⅛
300 do....c. 73½	200 do....s3. 75
200 do....s3. 73½	1500 do....75
700 do....73⅝	2000 do....75⅛
100 Un. Pac....34⅛	500 do....s3. 75
1200 do....34⅜	500 do....74⅞
300 do....s3. 34⅜	500 do....c. 74¾
300 do....34⅜	300 do....74⅞
1300 do....34¼	2300 do....74¾
100 do....s3. 34	100 do....b3. 74¾
2500 do....34⅛	1400 do....74⅝
100 Pacific Mail....43	300 do....74⅝
100 do....42⅞	100 do....b3. 74⅞
1200 do....42⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....44½
300 do....c. 42⅞	500 do....44⅝
400 do....42¾	200 do....44⅝
100 do....c. 42⅞	100 do....44⅝
100 do....42⅞	200 do....44½
500 do....s3. 43	100 do....b3. 44½
1000 do....43	100 do....44⅝
200 do....43⅛	100 do....44⅛
900 do....43	100 do....s3. 44
500 do....42¾	300 do....44
100 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 98	200 C., C. & I. C....s3. 30½
100 do....98	100 do....c. 30⅝
300 do....97⅞	200 do....30½
100 do....97¾	600 do....s3. 30¼
500 do....c. 97¾	100 do....s3. 29⅞
200 do....c. 97⅝	300 do....s3. 29½
400 do....97⅝	600 do....29½
17 do....98	100 do....29¼
100 do....c. 97⅝	400 do....29¾
500 do....97½	100 do....29⅛
300 do....97⅜	300 do....29
300 do....97¼	300 do....28½
100 do....97⅛	900 do....27
100 do....97¼	100 do....27¼
1100 do....97⅛	400 do....27½
100 Ohio & Miss....29⅛	400 do....27⅝
200 do....28¾	900 do....27½
100 do....28¼	100 do....27¼
300 do....28	300 do....27⅛
700 do....27¾	600 do....27
100 Rock Island....99¼	800 do....26¾
100 do....99⅛	800 do....26½
400 do....99	100 do....26¼
600 do....98⅞	900 do....26
100 do....98¾	400 do....25½
200 do....98½	300 do....25¼
100 do....98¼	600 do....25
300 do....98⅝	500 do....25½
800 North-western....50½	1000 do....25
25 do....c. 50½	400 do....24¾
100 do....s3. 50⅝	500 do....24½
1000 do....50¾	1500 do....24
200 do....s3. 50⅞	4300 do....23½
400 do....50⅞	1200 do....23¼
1000 do....s3. 50¾	700 do....23
200 do....50⅝	400 do....23¼
400 do....50½	900 do....23½
100 do....50¼	700 do....23¾
400 do....50	1500 do....24
300 do....50⅛	300 Erie....37¾
200 do....49¾	300 do....37⅝
500 do....49½	500 do....37⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64....12.116¾	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....120¼
2,100 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....b. c. 121⅜	500 do....120½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....12.119⅞	2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....120
25,000 U.S. 5s, '81, R.115¼	5,000 U.S.6s,Cur.b.c.116¾
	10,000 do....116⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 7s, Park L....103	860 Un. Pac....b. c. 34¼
2,000 Alb'y & S. 1st.103½	100 do....s3. 34¼
5,000 M. & St. P. I. & M. Div....79	700 do....34⅜
	200 do....b3. 34⅜
21,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. 85	200 do....34½
25,000 do....b. c. 85	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 39½
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 95½	200 do....39⅝
2,000 do....95⅜	100 do....39¾
3,000 do....95	400 do....39⅞
11,000 Un. Pac. 1st....86	1700 do....40
1,000 C.,C. & I.C. 1st. 84	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 49¾
1,000 do....83½	300 do....50
1,000 C.,C. & I. C. 2d. 63	200 do....s3. 50¼
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st St. L. Div....83¼	900 do....50¼
	600 do....50⅜
500 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 88	100 do....50⅜
4,000 D.,L.& W.Conv.104	900 do....50⅛
10 Park Bank....144	200 do....50⅛
210 Spring M.Co..b. c. 65	300 do....49¾
100 N. J. C. & S. Tel. 75	600 do....49¾
100 Erie....b. c. 37⅛	300 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 65½
500 do....37¼	400 do....65
300 do....37¼	200 do....s3. 65¾
300 do....37⅜	100 do....66
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 73½	100 do....65⅞
200 do....c. 73½	100 do....65¾
700 do....73⅝	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 98½
500 do....73⅝	300 do....99
700 do....73½	1100 do....s3. 99
600 do....73½	200 do....99⅛
800 do....73⅝	400 do....99
800 do....73⅝	200 do....98⅞
300 do....73⅜	100 do....98⅞
100 do....73⅜	100 do....c. 98¾
200 do....73⅜	200 do....98½
700 do....73⅝	200 do....98⅞
130 do....73⅝	800 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 23¾
700 do....73¾	3000 do....23¾
1500 do....73⅞	400 do....23½
200 do....s3. 73¾	1000 do....23½
200 do....b3. 74	1500 do....24
300 do....74	800 do....23¾
400 do....73⅞	400 do....23½
200 do....s3. 73¾	200 do....23¼
800 do....73¾	600 do....23
100 Pac. M. S. Co.b. c. 42⅜	1400 do....23
500 do....42¼	400 do....22¾
500 do....42¼	600 do....22½
200 do....42⅜	300 do....22¾
400 do....42⅛	600 do....22
400 do....42	100 do....22⅞
100 do....c. 42¼	500 do....c. 23
100 do....42⅜	300 do....23
600 do....42⅛	4100 do....23⅛
500 do....42⅜	300 do....23½
200 do....42⅜	800 do....23⅛
100 do....s3. 42⅝	200 do....23⅛
100 do....42⅝	1600 do....23
600 do....42⅞	100 do....23½
600 do....42⅜	200 do....23⅜
600 do....43	200 do....23¾
100 do....s3. 43	200 do....23⅜
400 do....42⅝	300 do....23⅞
100 Panama....105½	200 do....24
200 do....b. c. 105	1600 do....23¾
100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3. 97¼	1000 do....23⅜
200 do....97½	200 do....23½
100 do....97⅝	800 do....23⅝
100 do....97⅝	300 do....23¼
3400 do....97¾	200 do....23
100 do....s3. 97¾	200 do....22¾
20 N. J. Cen....b. c. 105½	300 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 44¼
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 74	500 do....44⅛
10 do....b. c. 73¾	20 Mor. & Essex....94¼
300 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 74¾	600 Del., L. & W..b. c. 105¾
100 do....74⅝	300 do....105½
100 do....b3. 74⅝	300 Pitt., Ft. W. & C. G'd..b. c. s20. 92½
800 do....c. 74½	
300 do....74¾	500 St. L.,K.C. & N.Pf. 25
400 do....74⅞	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 30¾
100 do....b3. 75	100 do....30½
1200 do....75	100 do....b3. 30½
300 do....c. 75⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 28
100 do....b3. 75⅛	10 do....27½
100 do....s3. 75	300 do....28½
100 do....c. 75	300 do....28¼
500 do....74⅞	200 do....28
100 do....74¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1000 West. Union....73⅝	800 Rock Island....98¼
500 do....73½	1300 do....98⅜
100 do....b3. 73⅝	100 do....98¼
800 do....74½	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 44¼
200 do....s3. 73½	100 do....44⅛
100 do....73½	100 do....44
500 do....73⅝	400 do....43¾
800 do....73⅝	400 do....43½
200 do....73¼	200 do....43¼
500 do....73⅛	100 do....42¾
100 do....73⅛	200 do....42
500 do....73	200 do....41½
500 do....72¾	400 do....41¼
800 do....72½	200 do....41½
800 do....72⅜	200 do....41¾
800 do....72¼	200 do....41½
500 do....72⅛	200 do....41¾
500 do....72⅛	100 do....41⅞
1200 do....72¼	100 do....42
2200 do....72⅜	300 do....42
400 do....72½	100 do....42⅛
700 do....72⅝	100 do....42¼
1000 do....72¾	200 do....42⅜
700 do....72⅞	300 do....42½
200 do....72⅝	400 do....42⅝
600 do....72½	200 North-west....s3. 49½
500 do....72⅜	300 do....49½
100 Pacific Mail....42⅜	200 do....49⅜
100 do....42¼	1600 do....49¼
600 do....42⅛	100 do....49½
1400 do....42	100 do....49⅝
200 do....41⅞	1100 do....49¾
1000 do....41¾	100 do....49⅞
100 do....41⅝	800 do....49¼
100 do....41¾	100 do....49⅛
100 do....41⅞	200 North-west. Pf....65¼
400 do....42	400 do....65⅛
800 do....42¼	100 Ohio & Miss....27½
100 do....42⅜	200 do....27¼
600 do....42¼	100 do....c. 27¼
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....97½	100 do....27⅛
1500 do....97¼	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf....15
800 do....c. 97⅛	100 do....14¾
300 do....97⅜	100 C., C. & I. C....22⅞
400 do....97½	100 do....22½
200 do....s3. 97⅝	100 do....22¼
100 Erie Railway...c. 37¼	700 do....22½
1000 do....37	100 do....c. 22½
600 Lake Shore....74⅝	600 do....22¾
200 do....74⅝	300 do....22⅝
700 do....74⅝	200 do....22¼
500 do....c. 74⅜	200 do....22¼
200 do....74¼	200 do....22
300 do....74¼	100 do....22
2000 do....74⅛	100 do....21¼
500 do....74½	100 do....21⅛
100 do....74⅛	500 do....21
300 do....c. 74⅛	200 do....21
1000 do....74⅞	100 do....20⅞
700 do....74½	300 do....20½
900 do....b3. 74⅜	300 do....20¼
500 do....74⅝	400 do....20
200 do....74½	500 do....20¼
300 do....74⅜	1100 do....20½
200 St. Paul....39⅞	300 do....20¼
400 do....39⅝	500 do....20¾
100 do....39½	500 do....21
500 do....39⅜	200 do....20⅞
600 do....39⅛	200 do....20⅜
100 Panama....b30. 104½	700 do....20½
100 do....104¼	100 do....20¼
102 do....104½	200 do....20⅜
200 Union Pac....c. 34⅜	700 do....20½
500 do....s3. 34⅜	1300 do....20¾
700 do....34¼	1800 do....21
100 do....s3. 34⅛	800 do....21¼
200 do....34⅛	500 do....21½
200 do....34⅛	100 do....21½
1000 do....s3. 34	100 do....c. 21¼
300 do....34	300 do....21⅜
300 do....33⅞	100 do....21⅝
100 do....33¾	200 do....21¾
1100 do....33⅝	900 do....21⅞
1500 do....s3. 33½	200 Han. & St. Jo....30¾
2300 do....33⅜	200 do....30
800 do....c. 33⅞	200 do....s3. 30
800 do....34	200 do....29¾
100 do....33¾	100 do....29
1000 Del., L. & W.s3. 105	300 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 35
12 do....105¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20 R.'65.117	$3,000 U. S. 5s, R.'81.115½
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'65.121⅜	10,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.120¼
1,000 do....121⅝	35,000 U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c....116⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....119½	2,000 U. S. 10-40 C.115⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 83	200 H. & St. J. Pf.b. c. 35
1,000 do....b. c. 83	200 St.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c 25
1,000 U. Pac.10s.Inc. 86	100 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 74⅜
2,000 C.&N.W.C.G.Bd 84¾	200 do....74⅛
4,000 C.,R.I. & P. 7s.105½	200 do....74⅛
100 D. & H. Canal.117	1000 do....74
1,000 N.Y.C. & H.R. R....b. c. 97½	400 do....73⅞
800 do....97½	900 do....73¾
2000 do....97¼	1200 do....73⅝
1500 do....97	2100 do....73½
600 West. Union..b. c. 72½	1200 do....73⅜
220 do....72¾	800 do....73½
1800 do....72⅛	400 U. Pacific...b. c. 33⅜
400 do....72¾	700 do....33⅜
800 do....72¼	500 do....33¼
800 do....72⅛	300 C. & N. W...b. c. 49
2200 do....72	200 do....48¾
1500 do....71⅞	700 do....48½
1200 do....71¾	200 do....48⅜
500 do....71⅝	700 do....48¼
300 do....71⅝	100 do....c. 48⅛
800 do....71⅛	700 do....48⅛
1000 do....71¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 65
9 Adams Express....99¾	12 C., C., C. & I....68
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 42½	50 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 98⅜
100 do....42	100 do....97¾
100 do....41⅞	100 do....97⅞
200 do....41⅜	100 do....97¾
300 do....41⅜	900 T., W. & W..b. c. 42
200 do....41½	300 do....41¾
200 do....41¼	100 do....41½
500 do....41⅛	200 do....41½
500 do....41⅛	600 do....41¼
400 do....41¼	100 do....41⅜
100 Erie....b. c. 36⅞	500 do....41¼
200 do....36½	500 do....41⅛
100 do....36⅜	300 D., L. & W.b.c.s3. 105¼
300 do....36¼	100 O. & M...b. c. s3. 27¾
400 do....36	800 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 21⅜
100 do....36⅛	600 do....21
100 Michigan Central 74½	200 do....20⅞
200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 39⅜	1100 do....20½
300 do....39¼	500 do....c. 20¼
400 do....39	1200 do....20¼
300 do....38¾	900 do....20⅜
900 do....38⅝	800 do....20¼
200 do....c. 38⅝	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 N. W. consol. coup. gold bds. 84	600 Union Pacific....33⅜
300 Western Union....71⅝	200 do....c. 33⅝
700 do....71½	800 do....c. 33⅜
1700 do....71⅜	500 do....33⅜
1100 do....71½	2100 do....33¾
1700 do....71½	1000 do....33⅜
400 do....71¾	2100 do....33½
300 do....72	1300 do....33¾
400 do....72¼	300 do....33⅜
200 do....72⅜	1000 do....b3. 33¾
200 do....72¼	1600 do....33⅝
1200 do....72⅛	1000 do....33½
300 do....72⅜	1000 do....33½
200 do....b3. 72½	1000 do....33
900 do....72⅝	100 Rock Island...b3. 97⅞
200 do....72½	100 do....98
300 do....72	200 do....98⅛
1300 do....71⅞	100 do....98½
200 do....71⅝	200 do....98⅜
1500 do....71½	100 St. Paul....38¾
100 do....c. 71⅛	500 do....38⅝
1000 do....71¼	200 do....39
200 Harlem....126	100 do....39¼
200 Pacific Mail....42¼	200 do....39½
300 do....41⅛	100 do....39
100 do....41	300 North-western....48¾
200 do....40⅞	100 do....48⅝
200 do....c. 40⅞	800 do....48½
200 do....40½	500 do....b30. 48½
500 do....40½	100 do....48¼
400 do....40¼	900 do....48
2300 do....40	200 do....47¾
700 do....39¾	100 do....48¼
600 do....39½	100 do....48½
200 do....39⅝	400 do....48⅝
400 do....39¾	500 do....49¼
300 do....39¼	1000 do....49
200 do....38¾	400 do....48⅜
1500 do....38½	400 do....48½
600 do....38⅞	1100 do....48⅝
100 do....38⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....41½
1300 do....b3. 39	400 do....41¼
200 do....38¾	100 do....41⅛
200 do....39	300 do....41⅞
300 do....39¼	550 do....42
1300 do....39⅛	200 do....42⅜
800 do....39¾	600 do....42¾
300 do....40⅛	100 do....42¼
1100 do....40¼	100 do....42⅛
1400 do....40¾	100 do....42⅜
1500 do....41	1000 do....42
1100 do....40⅝	500 C., C. & I. C....20⅛
300 do....40½	100 do....20⅛
300 do....40⅛	300 do....20⅜
400 do....40⅜	2400 do....20½
200 do....40⅜	500 do....20½
1300 do....40⅛	1100 do....20⅝
400 do....40⅜	300 do....20¾
600 do....40⅛	100 do....20¼
300 do....40⅛	100 do....20¼
100 N. Y. C.&Hud...c. 97⅛	400 do....20⅜
100 do....96⅞	700 do....20⅝
700 do....96⅞	600 do....20½
300 do....s3. 97	500 do....u.r. 20⅜
2700 do....97⅛	500 do....20⅞
5 do....97¼	100 do....21
600 do....97⅛	400 do....21¼
100 do....97¼	200 do....21⅜
2000 do....97⅛	100 do....21⅝
200 do....97⅛	300 do....21¾
700 do....97⅜	100 do....21⅞
14 Mich. Central....74	100 do....21⅞
200 Panama....101	200 do....22¼
100 do....102	2200 do....22⅜
300 Erie Railway....36⅞	1000 do....u.r. 22¼
1100 do....36	1600 do....c. 22
800 do....36⅛	200 do....21¾
800 do....36⅜	100 do....21⅜
300 do....36¾	200 do....21⅝
300 do....36¼	700 do....21⅞
1200 Lake Shore....73½	400 do....21⅞
1000 do....73¼	200 North-west.Pf. 64
400 do....73⅜	300 Del., Lack. & W..104⅜
1300 do....73¾	500 do....105
500 do....73⅝	500 do....105¼
300 do....73⅞	500 Ohio & Miss....27⅜
700 do....74	2200 do....27⅜
200 do....74⅛	50 Morris & Essex....94½
1000 do....74⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo....27¾
700 do....s3. 74⅜	200 do....27½
900 do....74⅝	200 do....27½
1100 do....74¼	200 do....28
1500 do....74⅛	100 do....28¼
600 do....74	100 do....28
100 do....73⅞	100 do....b3. 28
200 do....73¾	100 Han. & St. Jo..Pf. 33
50 Pittsburg....86	
20 do....88	

MONDAY, April 20—P. M.

With a stormy and most disagreeable day out doors, the operators at the Stock Exchange had a lively time of it, in their dealings with, for many of them, arrayed on the *bull* side of the account, very damaging and unpleasant results. The *bear* element worked with unusual vigor against the market, and were vastly aided by the complications of the brokerage firm of Messrs. Capron & Merriam, of Wall street, growing out of the extensive transactions of these brokers in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central shares. The firm, whose principals were said to have been heavily long of this stock, was early reported as in trouble, and unable to meet its engagements. The fact of its suspension, however, was not formally admitted or made known until a late hour in the afternoon, long after the worst effects on the general market of the reported embarrassments of the house—which is comparatively new under its present organization—had been developed at the Board. Added to this element of disturbance was the influence of a variety of rumors, mostly local in their origin, and, though wholly unconfirmed, not without weight amid the excitement of the day. The C., C. and I. C. shares, in which the panicky temper of the market was most manifest, fell from 30½@30¾ to 20, on very free and forced sales, partly under the rule, on account of the suspended firm. The final dealings were at 21¼@21⅜. The severe decline in this stock, and the extraordinary eagerness shown in realizing on the property, worked very adversely to the course of the dealings on the general list. Panama and Pacific Mail were greatly depressed, these, in part, by rumors of failure in negotiations with the Union Pacific, and of combinations on the Pacific slope to compete with the Mail Company in the Japan trade. Panama receded to 101; Pacific Mail to 38½. Western Union Telegraph went down 3 ₱ cent., selling as low as 71⅛. The North-west stocks were quoted off 3 ₱ cent. on the Common, and 2 ₱ cent. on the Preferred. St. Joseph declined to 26 on the Common, and 33 on the Preferred. Lake Shore was off 2 ₱ cent.; St. Paul, Common, 2; Erie, 1¾; New-York Central. 1¼; Wabash, 3; and Rock Island, 1½ per cent. The unloading process was persevered in, with little discrimination, through the active hours of the day, and, despite occasional rallies, the drift was decidedly downward, the worst sales having been made near the close. The final quotations were, in instances, somewhat above the lowest figures, but the market wound up very feverishly. The renewed activity and sudden advance in Money, caused, in the main, by the pressing necessities of the Stock Exchange brokers, contributed to the derangement of the speculation. Call loans to the brokers were quoted in the afternoon up to 6@7 ₱ cent., currency, and, in exceptional instances, 7 ₱ cent., gold, was named. The discount market was without material change. Gold was stronger, ranging from 113⅞@114⅛, closing at 114; but the business was not large, or much interest. Foreign Exchange was quoted higher, with best bankers' bills held at $4 86 and $4 89 to the £ sterling, though the few transactions reported were at about the closing figures of last week. The Customs revenue to-day was $399,000. The Treasury Office disbursed $13,000 of coin interest, and $21,000 in coin in redemption of called Five-twenties. The Public Funds were rather quiet, but, on the whole, firm. The Railway Mortgages were in moderate request. State Bonds without important movement.

Closing Quotations—April 20.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	116¾	117
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121½	121⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅜	120½
American Gold	113⅞	114
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 86
New-York Central and Hudson	98¼	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	99⅜	98
Pacific Mail	43⅝	40⅛
St. Paul Common	41⅛	38¾
Western Union	74⅝	71¼
Union Pacific	34⅞	32⅞
Lake Shore	75⅜	73¾
Toledo and Wabash	44¾	42
Harlem	127¼	126
North-west	51⅛	48½
North-west Preferred	67⅝	66
C., C. and Indiana Central	30¾	21½
Delaware and Lackawanna	106¼	105⅛
Central New-Jersey	105½	104
Panama	105⅝	104¼
Erie	37⅞	36¼
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	27⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

Currency 6s....116¾	5-20 reg., '67....119⅞
6s reg., '81....119¾	5-20 coup., '67....120⅜
6s coup., '81....120½	5-20 reg., '68....120
5-20 reg., '62....115	5-20 coup., '68....120
5-20 coup., '62....118½	10-40 reg....114¾
5-20 reg., '64....116½	10-40 coup....115
5-20 coup., '64....120¼	5s reg., '81....115¼
5-20 reg., '65....116½	5s coup., '81....116½
5-20 coup., '65....121⅜	Central Pac. G'd bds. 95
5-20 reg., new, '65....119	W. Pac. Gold bonds.. 87½
5-20 coup., '65....119⅜	

And the following for the State Securities:

Alabama 8s, '88....45	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'77.110
Arkansas 6s, Fund....30	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'78.110
Ark.7s,L.R.& F.S.Is. 12	N. Y. 5s, G. Loan,'75.103
Ark. 7s, M. & L.R.. 12	N. Y. 5s, G. Loan,'76.103
Ak.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O 12	N. C. 6s N.C.R.J.&J. 35
Ark. 7s, M. O.&R.R. 12	N.C.6s.N.C.R.A.& O. 35
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 12	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c. off J. & J....28
California 7s....113½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c. off A. & O....28
Connecticut 6s....102	Ohio 6s, '81....101
Georgia 6s....76	Ohio 6s, '86....105
Georgia 7s, N. bds... 88	Rhode Island 6s....102
Georgia 7s, Ind....79	South Carolina 6s... 24
Indiana 5s....101	S. C. 6s, J. & July... 5
Ill. coup. 6s, '77....100	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66.. 15
Ill. coup. 6s, '79....100	S. C. 7s, of '88....17
Kentucky 6s....99	Tenn. 6s, Old....82
Mich. 6s, '78-79....101	Tenn. 6s, O. ex coup. 62
Mich. 6s, '83....101	Tenn. 6s, N. ex coup. 62
Mich. 7s, '78....101	Texas 10s, of '76....86
Missouri 6s....94½	Virginia 6s, Old....32
N. Y. R. B. Loan....106¾	Virginia 6s, N. bds.. 33
N. Y. C. B. Loan....106¾	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'74.110	
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan,'75.110	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Cen. of N. J. 2d....100	M. Cen. con. 7s, 1902. 97¾
Cen. of N.J.con.conv.102¾	Mich. Cen. 1st 8s,'82,108½
Am.Dock & Im. bds. 98½	N. J. South. 1st 6s... 36
M.& St.P.1st, LaC.D. 88	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....96
M.& St.P.1st,C.& M. 81	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....93
Mil. & St. P. 2d....75	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 91½
Chi. & N. W. S. F....102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 91½
Chi. & N.W. int.bds. 98	N.Y.C.&H.1st coup.105½
Gal. & Chi. Ext....101¼	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.,'85.105¼
Gal. & Chi. 2d....100	Cen. Pac. gold bds... 94½
Peninsula 1st, conv. 80	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds..101½
Chi. & Mil. 1st....94¼	West. Pac. bds....87½
Del., L. & W. 1st....101	Un. Pac. 1st bds....85⅝
D., L. & W. 7s, con..104	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....80
Mor. & Es. 2d....100	P. R. 7s, guar.by Mo. 99
Mor. & Es. con. bds. 92	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d... 93½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 91½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S.F. 98
Erie 1st Ext....103	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....102½
Erie 2d 7s, '79....100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....89½
Erie 4th 7s, '80....95½	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 87
Han. St. Jo. L. Gts.. 98	T., P. & W., W. D... 80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75..100½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex... 93
Dub. & S. City 1st.. 94	T.& W. 1st,St.L.Div. 83¼
C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 77	Tol. & Wab. 2d....88½
Clev. & Tol. S. F....103¾	T. & W. cons. conv. 70
Det., M. & T. bds.... 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 92
Buf. & Erie new bds. 96½	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 82
L. S. div. bds....94¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 84½
L. S. con. coup. 1st.. 96½	Han. & Cen.Mo. 1st. 70

As regards the suspended Stock house of Messrs. Capron & Merriam no definite basis of adjustment was reported as having been agreed upon up to a late hour. A statement was circulated to the effect that a proposition had been made by the firm to settle at the ruling prices, but nothing reliable was known on the subject at the time of the adjournment of business for the day. Mr. Capron, the senior partner, has long been identified with the Street dealings.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until Thursday, April 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,899,494 86 of "New-York County Bonds for the State Sinking Fund Deficiency," as authorized by section 2 of chapter 147 of the laws of 1874. Said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven ₱ cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be made payable in equal annual amounts on the 1st of May of each year from 1877 to 1886, inclusive.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 20.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101⅜
City 6s, new	103½	103⅝
Camden and Amboy	121½	121¾
Pennsylvania Central	101¾	102
Reading	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa preferred	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	19½	19⅝
Northern Central	35½	36
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	43⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96¼

The May coupons of the real estate mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after May 1, at the new office of the company, No. 52 William street.

Of the Coal Movement of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The total of anthracite marketed for the week ending on the 11th inst. amounted to 403,635 tons, and for the coal year 3,908,067 tons, against 4,233,092 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 345,025 tons. The bituminous tonnage for for the week is 61,416 tons, and for the year 598,478 tons, against 638,349 tons to same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 465,051 tons, and for the year of 4,506,545 tons, against 4,871,441 tons to same time last year, being a decrease of 364,896 tons. At Port Richmond, for the week ending the 18th inst., the receipts of coal were 42,000 tons, the shipments 50,000 tons, leaving 96,000 tons on hand. Freights are now quoted at $1 75 to Providence, $2 25 to Boston, and ninety-five cents to New-York. The trade the past week was almost wholly unchanged. The demand continues moderate, but a little short of the supply of coal. Prices are, of course, the same as those established by the combination, and will so rule until the 1st proximo, when a small advance in prices will be made. There is every probability that wages will continue on the $2 25 basis. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 87,804 tons, and for the year 787,201 tons. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 658,527 tons, and of coke 128,794 tons."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 20—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 108¾. Erie Railway Shares, 33½@33¾.

1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞@93 for Money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 33½.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £89,000. Erie Railway Shares, 33¼@33½.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108⅝; new 5s, 104. Erie Railway Shares, 33; do. preferred. 56.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 52½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8⅜d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling shipped, April and May, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 5⅜d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn, 40s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 45s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 43s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 43s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 13,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8 7-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped April and May, at 8 7-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Lard, 45s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11½d.@12d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, April 20—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £28 6s.@£29 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, April 20—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine. 3s. ₱ cwt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 20, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	22	Skins, bales	200
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Spirits Turp., bbls.	159
Cotton, bales	6,364	Resin, bbls.	374
Copper, cakes	104	Oil-cake, pks.	400
Eggs, bbls.	3,360	Pork, pks.	130
Flour, bbls.	13,928	Cut-meats, pks.	1,257
Wheat, bushels	73,440	Grease, pks.	10
Corn, bushels	169,800	Lard, pks.	934
Oats, bushels	16,800	Stearine, pks.	60
Malt, bushels	1,750	Butter, pks.	2,886
Grass-seed, bags	210	Cheese, pks.	213
Flaxseed, bags	66	Tallow, pks.	63
Beans, bbls.	85	Pea-nuts, bags	20
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Rice, pks.	223
Hemp, bales	20	Starch, bxs.	4,075
Hops, bales	31	Tobacco, hhds.	595
Hides, No.	1,904	Tobacco, bxs.& cases	1,201
Hides, bales	344	Whisky, bbls.	781
Leather, sides	9,380	Wool, bales	124
Moss, bales	99		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the bark Samuel, for Liverpool—399 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 2,500 bbls. Tar.

By the bark Maria Bolla, for Cork—33,389 bushels Corn.

By the bark E. Merello, for Cork—30,749 bushels Corn.

By the bark Madalena 2, for Cork—27,200 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Helvetia, for Elsinore—2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark St. Agnello, for Cork—19,959 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Gilda, for Sligo—25,720 bushels Corn.

By the bark Alliance, for Queenstown—25,543 bushels Corn.

By the bark Jason, for Gloucester—18,553 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Skimmer of the Waves, for Galway—11,982 bushels Wheat, 8,320 bushels Corn.

By the brig A. Nickels, for St. Jago—375 tons Coal.

By the schooner John Rose, for Pernambuco—200 bbls Resin, 2,800 cases Petroleum, 500 reams Paper, 100 bxs. Maizena, 5 bbls. Blacking, 550 kegs Lard, 792 bxs. Fire-crackers, 181 bxs. Drugs, 2 bbls. Oil, 600 bbls. Flour.

ASHES—Pots have been in slack demand, at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. for the best samples. Pearls dull and irregular.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active on the basis of previous quotations.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, yet steady, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted about steady at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent. 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been selling very moderately, yet quoted firm, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—A limited jobbing business has been reported in this line, within the previous range.

COFFEE—Rio has been comparatively quiet and rather less firm to-day. The South America steam-ship has added 10,016 bags to the available supply. The demand has been limited for invoices. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bags by the Teniers here, and 1,600 bags by the Clifton at Baltimore, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 19,046 bags; sales, 27,081 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 125,337 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 159,594 bags, including, in addition to the stock here, 2,162 bags at Boston, 20,927 bags at Baltimore, 5,800 bags at Hampton Roads, and 5,368 bags at New-Orleans. Other kinds have been inactive at about former rates, though the market has not been sufficiently established by any late dealings to make a reliable basis for quotations. Some operators quote Rio ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. above the annexed figures. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20¾c.@21c.; prime, 22c.@22¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c.@23½c., gold; Java, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@23c.; Porto Rico, 21½c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 21c.@23c.; Mexican, 21c.@22c.; San Domingo, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23c.; Ceylon, 20c.@23c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Curacoa, 20c.@21½c., and Jamaica, 20c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, yet quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher. Sales, 613 bales, including 236 bales to shippers, 267 bales to spinners, and 110 bales to speculators. And, for forward delivery, a fair business has been reported, opening at an advance of 1/32c., but closing 1-16c.@3-32c. off the highest figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,300 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were on Saturday evening, and 16,200 bales to-day,) with 2,500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16 25-32c.; May, 16 29-32c.; June, 17 13-32c.; July, 17¾c.@17 25-32c.; August at 18c.@18⅛c.; September, 17 13-16c.; October, 17 9-16c.@17 19-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,364 bales, including 1,407 bales from Norfolk, 1,146 bales from Charleston, 2,590 bales from New-Orleans, 427 bales from Savannah, and 794 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,884 bales, and thus far this week 14,109 bales, against 14,459 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,521,051 bales, against 3,173,948 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 8,291 bales; to the Continent, 5,497 bales. Stock in New-York, 141,258 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 500,069 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	16¼	16⅜	16 9-16	16 9-16
Low Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Good Middling	18⅞	19	19¼	19¼

EGGS—Have been moderately active within the range of 17c.@19c. for fair ordinary to choice, with the main dealings at 17½c.@18½c. for fair to prime.

FISH—Pickled Mackerel and box Herring with a ready sale at full and buoyant prices, while most other kinds are in slack demand at about former figures. New George's Codfish wanted. We quote: Dry Cod from $4 75@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$26; No. 2 at $14@$17; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scale, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, and quoted a shade easier. The demand from all sources has been limited. Holders have been more urgent in their offerings of most grades. The sales reported since our last have been 9,850 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State, $6 35@$6 65; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 65@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 85; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 40@$6 85; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 75, ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	3 50@ 5 75
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 35
Extra State	6 35@ 8 00
Extra City	6 35@ 8 00
Extra Genesee	8 00@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 40@ 6 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 85
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 85@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	6 65@10 50

Southern Flour has been very quiet at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 65 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 65@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal within the range of $6 75@$9....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after at $4 75@$5 90 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 625 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 90 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been scarce and in good demand within the range of from $3 85@$4 45 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4 10@$4 45 for fair to very choice; $4 50 for Golden Ear; $3 80@$4 10 for White do.; $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, delivered, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 750 bbls., chiefly Brandywine and Western, within the range....Bag-meal has been in moderate demand within the range of $1 60@$1 65 for Coarse; $1 65@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 80 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite dull, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, on more liberal offerings, mainly of other than strictly prime Milwaukee stock. The export demand has been very limited. Winter Wheat quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 68 for the range of No. 1 Spring, car lots, chiefly at $1 65@$1 68 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, and $1 60 for fair ordinary North-west do.; $1 58 for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 60 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., odd car lots; $1 55@$1 57 for fair to very choice No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 66 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 56@$1 60 for fair ordinary to to very good samples; $1 65@$1 66 for Red Western, ₱ bushel....Corn has been quoted at about 1c. a bushel lower, on free offerings of stock, leading to an active business, partly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 156,000 bushels at 83c.@88½c., for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, closing at 87c.@88c. for good to prime; 88c.@89½c. for Old Mixed do.; 87c.@89½c. for new Yellow Western, and 87c.@88c. for White Western. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 35,000 bushels old Mixed Western, deliverable from May 1 to 10th, at 89c.; and 25,000 bushels strictly prime dry new do., to arrive in April, at 89c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been quiet, but held firmly within the range of $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel. A few car loads were sold at $1 10@$1 12 ₱ bushel....Barley and Malt dull and quoted unchanged....Oats have been in very moderate supply and held firmly, though not active; sales, 35,000 bushels at 61c.@63c. for Mixed Western, 63c.@66c., chiefly 64c.@65c., for White do., and 71c. for extra choice White Iowa, seed stock....Feed in demand at $27@$35 ₱ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 776,629 bushels Wheat, 223,014 bushels Corn, 25,839 bushels Rye, 158,619 bushels Barley, 387,869 bushels Oats, 45,879 bushels Malt, and 339 bushels Peas.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. April 20. Bushels.	1874. April 13. Bushels.	1873. April 21. Bushels.
Wheat	776,629	906,772	341,621
Corn	223,014	181,721	1,373,268
Oats	387,869	440,787	454,857
Barley	158,619	128,382	72,080
Rye	25,839	20,379	55,464
Peas	339	971	3,155
Malt	45,879	49,559	167,598
Grand total	1,618,187	1,728,371	2,472,987

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet and quoted somewhat nominal, with Bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.@12½c. The last sale of 1,000 rolls was reported at 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in moderate request, with shipping qualities quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities $1 10@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive, with Rye, short and long, quoted at 60c.@85c.; Oat, 85c.@$1, and Wheat at 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been generally dull, but quoted firm. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 7¾c.@8c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3½c. ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Quiet at former figures; 1,000 City Slaughter sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request at full prices. We quote: Cuba, Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 37c.@37½c.; Grocery do. at 38c.@48c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 32c.@48c.; New-Orleans, 68c.@75c. for good to very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held very firmly on limited offerings, but has been in quite moderate demand; sales, 1,050 bbls. Strained at $2 75 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Tar, 250 bbls. Washington sold at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet but steady at 45c. for Merchantable; sales, 101 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been held with more confidence on the basis of 7¼c. for April, and 7⅝c. for May, but has been quiet....Refined quoted stronger and in demand; sales, since our last, of 7,000 bbls., April delivery, at 15¾c., now quoted at 15⅞c.@16c.; and 5,000 bbls., first half of May, at 15¾c., closing with 16c. reported bid. And at Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 15¼c., closing firmly....Refined, in cases, in request and quoted at 20c.@21c....Naphtha, 9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for at rather firmer rates. Sales for early delivery of 200 bbls. New Western Mess, in lots, at $17, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted as before. And for forward delivery of New Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., May, at $17, closing at $16 95@$17; and 250 bbls., July, at $17 37½; with June options quoted at $17 10@$17 20 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in less request and less firm; City, quoted at 7⅞c....Cut-meats have been in demand and firm in price; sales, 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams at 10 7-16c.; 70 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 10c.; 225 bxs. Clear Bellies at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 to 9 lbs., at 9⅞c.@10¼c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅛c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 11c., and 2,000 Smoked do. at 12¾c.@13¼c., with Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6¾c.@7c....Bacon very scarce, and held above the views of buyers, checking operations. Small lots of Western Long Clear sold at 9⅞c., generally quoted at 10c., with City do. at 10⅛c., and Western Short Clear at 10¼c....Lard has been rather stronger in price, on lighter offerings, with a restricted movement noted for forward delivery. Sales embrace 150 tcs. Western Steam at 10 3-16c.@10¼c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 10⅜c.@10½c.; 225 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, at 10⅛c.@10¼c., chiefly at 10¼c.; 140 tcs. No. 1 City, at 10c.; and small lots of Refined at 10⅝c.@10¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., May options, at 10 3-16c.@10¼c.; 1,750 tcs. June at 10⅜c.; and 756 tcs. July at 10 9-16c....Beef firm and in moderate request in a jobbing way; sales, 100 bbls. We quote at from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams quiet at $23@$24 50 for Western, and $16@$23 for Southern....Butter has been moderately active and quoted firm within our range, with firkins and tubs quoted at from 27c@37c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 37c.@40c. for prime to choice; 37c.@40c. for prime to choice, do., pails; 18c.@34c. for Western; 28c.@32c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 20c.@26c.; and Grease Butter from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.; and new-made State Butter at 28c.@37c., and California 38c. ₱ lb....Cheese has been in good request and quoted rather firmer, State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at 10c.@17c., chiefly at 15½c.@16½c. for good to fine, 16¾c.@17c. for fancy, and 14½c.@15½c. for fair to good shipping qualities; Western product at 10c.@15½c. for poor to choice Factory; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb higher.

RICE—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½c., free, and $3 45@$3 55, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—A limited inquiry prevails for supplies, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 80@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull and nominal at 5¾c.@6c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been scarce and in request; now quoted at $2 70@$2 72½, gold, here. Clover has been in demand at 10c.@10⅜c. Other kinds inactive at about former figures....Rough Flax quoted at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bushel....Timothy at $2 75@$3 25 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade in all kinds has been very slow, since our last, with Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 27½ for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 10@$1 15; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 42½c.@45c.; East India Pepper at 19½c.@21c.; White Pepper at 29c.@30c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand for refining purposes at steady prices. Sales, 1,097 hhds. and 350 bxs., including 240 hhds. fair to prime Refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7¾c.; 200 hhds. fair do. at 7⅜c.; 657 hhds. Refining do. at 7 9-16c., and 350 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅜c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal stock, 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¼c.; Powdered at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Granulated at 10c.@10⅛c.; A's, 9c.@9⅜c.; Yellow, 7¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 175,000 lbs. good ordinary to choice at 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; market firm....Of Stearine, 100 tcs. sold at 11⅜c., quoted at 11⅜c.@11¼c. And of Grease, 35 tcs. at 6½c.

WHISKY—Lower, with sales reported of 250 bbls., in lots, at 97c., closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively limited business has been reported since our last, the scarcity of room and tonnage and the confident views of owners tending to check operations. Grain accommodation was most sought after....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 65 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ lb.; equal to 8,000 bushels Grain, (to fill up,) at 11d., with regular market rates quoted as 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushels; 225 pks. Provisions, private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 5 tons Spermaceti and 150 pks. Provisions at 45s. ₱ ton....For Bristol, an American ship, 1,242 tons on private terms, and placed on the berth for general cargo....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British brig, 172 tons, hence, with about 1,200 quarters Grain at 7s. ₱ quarter....For Bristol Channel, a bark with Deals, from St. John, on private terms....For Leith Roads, a bark, with equal to about 2,100 quarters Grain, reported from Boston, at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp a British ship, 1,194 tons, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 pks. Provisions at 35s. ₱ ton....For the Swedish Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 228 tons, hence, with 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 341 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cronstadt, by sail, 100 tons Logwood at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; two Locomotives at £500; also, a Russian bark, 560 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Marseilles, a British brig, 300 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Mediterranean, an American bark, 321 tons, hence, with equal to about 11,500 cases Petroleum, reported at 28c....For Trieste, a bark, hence, with about 13,000 cases, Petroleum, rumored, but without reliable particulars....Two other Petroleum charters were rumored, but without definite particulars....For Demerara, a British brig, 268 tons, with general cargo, reported from Baltimore, at 55c. ₱ bbl....For ports north of Hatteras, a British bark, 537 tons, reported from Sagua, at $5 50 and $5; three others, 440, 349, and 334 tons, from Caibarien, at $5 50 and $5; a British schooner, 134 tons, from do., at $5; a British brig, 193 tons, reported from Mayaguez, at 37½c. and $3 75; another, 184 tons, and an American schooner, 183 tons, from do., at 37½c.; a brig, 283 tons, reported from Manzanilla, at $6 and $4; a British schooner, 229 tons, reported from Arroyo, at 37½c. and $3 75; a British brig, 144 tons, and a British schooner, 149 tons, from do., at $3 75; a British schooner, 174 tons, reported from Cardenas, at $5 75 and $3 75; a British brig, 207 tons, reported from Mayaguez, at 37½c....For Boston, an American brig, 181 tons, with Logwood, reported from San Domingo, at $5 50; a British schooner, 130 tons, with Salt, from Magna, at 12c., and a brig, 344 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $12....For New-York, a British bark, 489 tons, reported from Iquique, at 70s.; a British schooner, 1[illegible] tons, with Logwood, from Jamaica, at $5.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 20, 1874.

There was a fair condition of trade in Beeves on yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards, when prices ranged from 9½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 8 cwt. on 56 to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. Twelve cars of still-fed Texan Steers arrived at Weehawken Yards on the afternoon of Friday last, and were held on sale since that date. Milch Cows sold from $45@$90 ₱ head. Veals sold from 6½c.@8½c., with smooth quality Veals from 9½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Shorn Sheep sold from $6 60@$6 75 ₱ cwt. Woolly Sheep sold from 7c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; trade was small, and the flocks to hand were not sold off at noon. Live Hogs of medium quality sold at 6c. ₱ lb.; City-dressed were not quoted at noon.

SALES.

T. C. Eastman sold for J. B. Hunter 48 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Had 18 cars of horned Cattle due for next Wednesday. Wheeler & Eastman sold for selves 178 Texan Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Siegel & Moses sold for selves 281 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. weight, 7½ cwt. Had 16 cars of horned Cattle due for Wednesday next. T. Gilles sold for self 156 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, with a choice top, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 101 Cherokee Steers, fed in Illinois, at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., and $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Had 16 cars of horned Cattle due for Wednesday next. Vail & Williams sold for selves 72 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight, 7 cwt.; 15 coarse Michigan Cattle, Steers and Oxen Mixed, from 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 127 common Illinois Steers from 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Morehous & Woods, 78 Texan Steers, fed in Missouri, at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 84 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, with a choice top, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. scant. Burchard & Merritt sold for P. Burns 2 choice Ohio Steers for $290; for H. Rankin, 32 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for selves, 68 Cherokee Steers, fed in Illinois, at 10¾c., weight 6½ cwt. scant; 54 Steers, Mixed Illinois and Cherokees, fed in Missouri, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, S. McGraw sold 1 Cow and her Calf for $75. Held on sale, 2 fresh Cows. Sold, 22 State Veals, average weight 140 lbs. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 290 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb. William Elliott sold 122 woolly Illinois Sheep, weight 10,000 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 64 woolly Illinois Sheep, weight 5,540 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 202 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 19,330 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 142 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 12,960 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 44 woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 3,500 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Sold in various small lots 634 Veals, weight 69,330 lbs., at various rates, from 8½c. to 10c. ₱ lb. Sold during the week ending April 20, 1874, 4,995 Sheep, mixed shorn and woolly, for $34,535 63, average ₱ head $6 91; 583 Calves for $5,031 82, average ₱ head $8 62. J. Kirby sold 95 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 8,140 lbs., at $6 60 ₱ cwt.; 246 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 16,180 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 87 woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 7,630 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Sold for week ending April 18, 1874, 3,523 Sheep and Lambs for $24,211 [illegible]. At Fortieth Street Sheep Market P. Lerch sold 182 woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 16,200 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 167 woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 15,590 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Had due 1 car of Sheep. T. H. Reid sold 176 Ohio Hogs of medium quality, weight 31,140 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending April 20, 1874: 2,087 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 884 Veals, 43 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending April 18, 1874: 6,198 Sheep and Lambs, 104 Cows, 115 Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,870 Sheep, 10 Cows, 428 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending April 18, 1874: 23,865 Hogs, 3,109 Sheep, 141 Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 8,943 Hogs, 1,410 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending April 18, 1874: 6,467 head of horned Cattle, 8,558 Sheep, 10,013 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Cattle dull; sales, 2,400 at $7 25@$7 75 for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $6 50@$7 for fair to good; $5 50@$6 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 7,000 at $6@$9. Live Hogs in fair demand; sales, 5,000 at $9.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Clover-seed nominal at $8 50@$10 50. Timothy dull at $2 62½@$2 75. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25@$2 30. Flour in good demand for home consumption; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 87½@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat quiet, but firm; Red at $1 65@$1 70; Amber, $1 75@$1 82; White, $1 85@$1 90. Rye quoted at $1@$1 03. Corn dull and steady; Yellow, 89c.@90c.; White, 87c. Oats in good demand; White, 64c.@65c.; Mixed, 62c.@63c. Cuba Sugar—Sales 300 hhds. at 7¼c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 15¾c.@15½c. Whisky held at 99c. for Western, in iron.

KINGDOM AND REPUBLIC.

AN INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY—ITALY AND SAN MARINO.

Writing from Rome on April 1, the London *Times* correspondent says: "After all the annexations achieved by King Victor Emmanuel from 1859 to 1870, Italy is still divided into two, or, to speak more correctly, into three independent States. There is the Italian Kingdom, there is the Republic of San Marino, and the Principality of Monaco. The last-named State, can indeed, scarcely be considered Italian even geographically, seeing that the Emperor Napoleon III. persuaded the Prince to sell him two of his districts on the mainland, Mentone and Roccabruna, which were made to follow the fortunes of Nice in 1860, and that the island or rock on which the capital stands is either a French fief or a Cosmopolitan 'Hell.' But no doubt can arise about the nationality of San Marino, for its territory does not, like that of Lugano, Trento, or Trieste, lie on the frontier as mere debatable ground, but is an *enclave* near the very centre of the Peninsula, encompassed all round by Italian lands. The Republic is not very large, but it is venerably old, as its annals or traditions give it fourteen centuries of separate and independent existence—a time during which it has seen the rise and fall of many European monarchies and commonwealths. The Republic covers an area of about thirty-six Italian square miles, and it boasted, in 1869, a population of 7,303 inhabitants, a revenue and expenditure of 70,000 francs, (£2,800,) and a national debt of 21,000 francs, (£840.) The whole army musters 1,189 men, including the Commander in Chief of the Forces, and the Commander in Chief of the Guards of the Foreign Council. The legislative power is vested in a Greater and Lesser Council, the former consisting of sixty, the latter of twelve members, and the Executive is conducted by two Captains, or Consuls, appointed by popular election twice in the year. The little State lies on the borders between the Romagna and the Marches, all within what was till lately Papal territory, and it forms, with its high isolated mountain and its three castellated summits, a conspicuous object to the traveler, as he proceeds along shore from Rimini to Pesaro.

The little Republic has been at all times able to maintain its independence, partly owing to its poverty, obscurity, and insignificance, but partly also owing to the firmness of purpose, to the courage and wisdom of its valiant inhabitants. Twice did it run the risk of immediate extinction—once by succumbing to the treachery of Alberoni, a restless schemer who began life as a gardener and ended it, after having been a Prime Minister in Spain, as a Cardinal in Rome; and, again, by tempting the cupidity of the First Napoleon, who wished to incorporate its tiny territory in one of the Southern Departments of his Kingdom of Italy. In both instances, however, the good San Marinians were able to conjure the storm by clever diplomatic contrivances, and it came at last to be understood that their independence rested on the common ground of international law—a law which in this case it would be as great a folly as a crime to violate.

The San Marinians are above all things San Marinians; but they are also at heart Italians, and no people exulted more heartily than they did at the change which, by raising Italy to the rank of a nation, hoisted the Italian tricolor, instead of the golden cross-keys on a white field, round about their boundaries. Civilities and hospitalities between the grandees of the Republic and the magnates of the Italian Kingdom were, and are, frequently interchanged; and the chivalrous Order of San Marino, with its various grades of *Cavalieri* and *Commendatori*, was eagerly solicited by Italian public men, and liberally bestowed by the Sovereign Council. It is sad that anything should occur to disturb the good will and harmony existing between these two friendly States. But it so happens that malefactors from the Italian Provinces adjoining the petty Commonwealth, and especially runaways from military conscription, resort for refuge to the Republican territory, and that this same territory offers a convenient *pied à terre* to smugglers, both native and foreign, by whom the revenue of the Italian Kingdom, arising either from its Customs or from its various monopolies, is seriously damaged. Tobacco, for instance, is free from duty in San Marino, whither it is conveyed through the Italian Custom-houses in transit, but it again dribbles out across the borders into the Italian provinces, where its clandestine sale is carried on in somewhat formidable proportions. With respect to the asylum given to evil-doers, the San Marinians have for a great many years bound themselves by a compact to their neighbors, by virtue of which no alien, if claimed by other States, was allowed to abide within the territory of the Republic for more than three days. The Republic did not consent to extradition, but it simply limited the right of residence to be enjoyed by its foreign visitors. The man "wanted" was not actually delivered up, but was shown the door and bidden to confront or to escape his pursuers as he best could. More lately, out of deference to their new neighbors of the Italian Kingdom, and from a desire to oblige them to the best of their abilities, the San Marinians have in some instances allowed the Italian agents of the public force to overstep the boundaries of their Republic to look for and to apprehend ruffians whom their own local Police were either not sufficiently adroit to ferret out or not strong enough to drive from their territory. It happened lately that a man of bad character at Rimini, by name Masi, in an encounter with the public force, killed a policeman and wounded another, and, to escape from the consequences of his bloody deed, ran for shelter to the territory of the adjoining Republic. The Sub-Prefect of Rimini applied for the aid of the authorities at San Marino to bring the criminal to justice. The San Marinians instituted a search for the fugitive, which proved unsuccessful, and, as the Sub-Prefect not only insisted that Masi was in San Marino, but even named the premises in which, as he thought, he lay hidden, he obtained permission to cross the border with his policemen in plain clothes. However, after several domiciliary visits, he had to go back to Rimini empty-handed, having failed in all his efforts to find the missing man. Determined not to be baffled even after this failure, the Sub-Prefect has now drawn a kind of military cordon all round the frontier of the petty mountain State, both on the side of Rimini toward the sea, and inland in the San Leo district, thus blockading the Republic, watching and examining travelers at all its outlets, bidding them produce their passports, and, what is worst, temporarily paralyzing that contraband trade on which a considerable part of the San Marinian population subsist.

The clamor to which this trifling international dispute has given rise is altogether out of proportion to the gravity of the occurrence, for, on the one side, the Italian Government harbors no hostile designs toward the Republic, and would never dare to interfere with its independent rights, while, on the other, San Marino cannot wish to bring upon itself the discredit which would arise from any disposition to show favor or indulgence to outlaws from the neighboring provinces. The misunderstanding admits of easy explanation, and the question will, in all probability, soon be brought to an amicable settlement. In a country like Italy, where all efforts to establish public security have hitherto only been crowned with partial success, the action of the Government must certainly be greatly interfered with by the barriers of a neutral territory, however limited. No one has forgotten to what extent the independence of the Papal State, curtailed as it was by the events of 1859–60, contributed to foster brigandage on the Neapolitan border, and how thoroughly the evil was brought to an end as soon as the Italians did away with that last remnant of the temporal power in 1870. San Marino is very nearly as sharp a thorn in the side of the Italian Police authorities at San Leo and Rimini as the districts of Velletri and Frosinone were in those of the Prefects of the Sabina, the Abruzzi, and Terra di Lavoro; and the Provinces of Romagna are still at this moment a prey to as hopeless a state of disorder and violence, especially with respect to resistance to the public force, as the Neapolitan districts were ten or twelve years since. The existence of that *enclave* of San Marino in Italian territory is an inconvenience, doubtless; but it is something with which the King's Government are obliged, and must not be unwilling, to put up. The negotiations which have hitherto been carried on between the two States have been by no means very grave or alarming; and the recent visit to Rome of Count Beluzzi, the Commander-in-Chief of the Guards of the Sovereign Council of San Marino, and of the Commendatore Tonnini, another grand functionary of the Most Serene Republic, was not, as it was stated, undertaken in fulfillment of any diplomatic mission relating to the present dispute, but was simply intended as a compliment to King Victor Emmanuel, whom those gentlemen came to congratulate on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession."

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A MANIAC.

At Portsmouth, N. H., on the arrival of a train of cars over the Eastern Railroad, Thursday afternoon, a man jumped off and demanded of another standing there that he "pay that $40" he owed, enforcing his demand with an oath. "I don't owe you any $40," was the reply; "I never saw you before." "Well, you pay it, quick, or I'll make you," said the first man, brandishing a revolver, every chamber of which was loaded with powder and ball. The gentleman threatened, seeing at once that the assailant was insane or "in the horrors," instead of trying to run away or knock the maniac down, either of which operations might have resulted fatally, replied: "Well, I haven't got the money about me, but I know where I can get it, and if you like to go with me we'll make it all right." The pleased debt-collector thereupon quietly followed his guide to the Police station, a distance of about half a mile, and was locked up by the officers.

A MAN LEAPS INTO A FURNACE.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* says that shortly before 1 o'clock Friday morning, the men working on the night shift at the blast furnace of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, were horrified by one of the most shocking cases of self-destruction that has ever occurred in that city. The victim was a young man named Theodore Marone, who took advantage of the temporary absence of the workmen, and plunged into the seething furnace, which, at the time, was at a white heat. His cries attracted attention, and the workmen ran to the furnace and looked down, only to see the unfortunate Marone, and waving his hands and feet in the most intense agony. A long-handled shovel was lowered to him, but he was unconscious of its presence. One of the men ran immediately and stopped the blast, but human aid was of no avail to save the unfortunate man in the furnace, and he was dragged up as quickly as possible, by means of a large hook, a charred, disfigured, and unrecognizable mass. He could not have been in the furnace above a few minutes, but the intense heat was sufficient to destroy life if he had not been there more than a second. He was conveyed to Mr. Raub's undertaking establishment, where a large box had to be constructed to inclose his remains. His knees and elbows were contracted and so rigid that it was impossible to straighten them. Theodore Marone was a native of Pomarn, East Prussia, where his father was Professor in one of the gymnasiums or schools, in which Theodore was also employed as a teacher. He was subsequently engaged in the war, in 1866, between Prussia and Austria, and emigrated to this country about four years ago. He was then twenty-five years of age, and might have done well but for dissolute habits which beset him and reduced him to a state of abject misery. He found work in the employ of the Oxford Iron Company as a common laborer, and often at his daily toil, when comparing his position with what he was at home, he wept in the presence of his fellow-workmen. These fits of despondency had a terrible effect upon him, and his friends feared he would lose his reason while suffering from one of them. He came to Scranton on Tuesday last, and found shelter at the Centre street lock-up. While there he attempted to take his life by heating a poker red-hot in the stove and placing it to his neck to destroy the carotid artery, when he was detected by one of the officers. He lay around the blast furnace during the evening prior to his destruction in consequence of some men being at work there with whom he was acquainted at the Oxford iron mines.

PERILS BY SEA AND LAND.

ESCAPING FROM SHIPWRECK TO FALL INTO THE HANDS OF THIEVING INDIANS.

Capt George W. Harrison, who was master of the United States Government schooner Margaret, which was lost on the night of March 2, has recently arrived at Portland, Oregon, to report in person at the military head-quarters in that city. His vessel struck on a rock in Prince Frederick Sound during a gale of wind, and became a total wreck. The crew numbered but three men besides himself, and they were all saved to meet with other hardships on land, where they fell into the hands of the Caique Indians, who robbed them of everything they had, and also took possession of the wreck, carrying off everything portable, and threatening the lives of the crew, who were saved by the timely interference of some Stickeen Indians from Fort Wrangel. The crew finally succeeded in rigging up a leaky boat, in which they made their way to Fort Wrangel, arriving there on the 22d ult., almost in a famishing condition. The account of their hardships, given by Capt. Harrison to the Portland *Oregonian*, is as follows: "Fortunately it was at an ebb tide when the Margaret went ashore. When the welcome light of day came it was discovered that the vessel had stranded on the most wild, desolate and rocky portion of the coast of Krusenkoff Island. The point where the Margaret was lost is about seventy-five miles from Fort Wrangel, and 130 from Sitka. About 6 o'clock in the morning, the storm having died away and the tide receded, so that the vessel was left high and dry, the crew went ashore. Selecting for a camp a high point of the coast, some distance from the scene of the wreck, the crew proceeded with haste to transport all the provisions from the vessel to that place. All the sails which could be loosened were also taken away. They succeeded in carrying off the mainsail, which was subsequently of service in constructing a tent and protecting the crew from the inclemency of the storm and extremely cold weather. Scarcely had the crew taken away all which would be indispensable, than the tide swept in with tremendous force, completely engulphed the vessel and broke her into fragments. Early on the morning of the seventh day after the wreck, several Indians made their appearance in a canoe. Up to that time not a human being had been seen. These Indians landed and remained for a few hours on the island. They made no hostile demonstrations, and appeared peaceably disposed toward the shipwrecked crew. They took their departure, but returned in the afternoon of the same day, accompanied by more than forty others. No sooner had these Indians, who belonged to both the Caique and Stickeen tribes, set foot on the island than they began to rob and pilfer everything which they could lay their fingers on. They tore down the tent which the crew had hastily improvised, and, without saying a word, cut it up into narrow strips and parceled it out among themselves. Every day while the crew remained on the island they were besieged by a horde of these filthy savages, who continued to plunder them at their pleasure. Availing themselves, however, of the temporary absence of the Indians, the crew managed to bury a portion of their provisions, or they would certainly have famished. Before the schooner went to pieces Capt. Harrison contrived to get the life-boat off, and removed it to a point beyond the reach of the tide. It was considerably jammed and broken, but not beyond repair. As the weary days passed away and no signs of relief appeared, Capt. Harrison determined to repair this boat and send two of his men to Fort Wrangel for assistance. Scraps of copper were tacked over the holes and common yellow bar soap was mixed with ashes and furnished a fair substitute for pitch, with which the seams were stopped. On the morning of the eighth day after the wreck two of the crew embarked and started for Wrangel, seventy-five miles distant. They were furnished with a chart and sufficient nautical instruments to direct their course along the wild coast. A letter, written upon a piece of sheet lead, was indited by the captain, directed to Mr. Flannery, the Custom-house officer at Wrangel, which stated that he was cast ashore and surrounded by a band of Indians, who were liable at any moment to massacre those who remained, on the slightest provocation. The two men then started. Meanwhile, Capt. Harrison and the remaining sailor collected every day valuable portions of the wreck—chains, anchors, rigging, &c., and placed them on the beach. But the Indians, who daily grew more and more insolent, would carry them off in their canoes until not a vestige of the wreck remained. The two men who started for Wrangel lost their reckoning and continued to drift about at random along the coast. Eight days more passed away and still no tidings from Wrangel. Daily the Indians were growing bolder and increasing in number, and the white men did not know what day they would be murdered. At length Capt. Harrison managed to negotiate with a Caique chief, through the kind mediation and influence of a Stickeen Sachem, who was friendly disposed toward the white men, to convey them to Wrangel; $20 was offered by Capt. Harrison, and accepted by the Caique chief as the price for the passage. After some delays, Harrison and the other white man embarked in the canoe on the sixteenth day after the wreck occurred, accompanied by two Caiques. For five days and nights the party beat along the coast, baffled by winds and enduring numberless privations. With tireless persistence and care, they searched for the two men who had preceded them. All the numerous indentations of that rugged coast were examined, but unavailingly. At length on the evening of the fifth day they arrived at Wrangel, completely worn out from protracted hunger, privation and exposure. The two men sent by Capt. Harrison, although starting from the island eight days before, arrived at the fort only about twenty-four hours in advance of Capt. Harrison and his comrade. They proceeded with all haste on reaching Wrangel to Mr. Flannery, and delivered the letter, and that gentleman ordered the little propeller Rose, then in port, to repair with all speed to the scene of the wreck. This was done; but the Rose was not seen by the party to whose succor she had been dispatched, and thus did not afford any relief. Remaining some days at Wrangel to recruit, Capt. Harrison took the steamer for Sitka, and from thence proceeded to this city. The Margaret was a small schooner of twenty-two tons register. She belonged to the Government and was employed as a transport to convey provisions, &c., from one military post to another along the coast. The Margaret was a staunch and well-equipped vessel. Capt. Harrison is an old, experienced sailor, having followed the sea for thirty-five years, and feels deeply the loss of the schooner. The excessive hardship has broken down his health, and caused a great depression of his spirits."

THE POPE.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of April 3: "'His Holiness the Pope, Pius IX., enjoys excellent health.' This is a fact to which all persons privileged to frequent the Vatican private apartments and admitted to the Pontiff's venerable presence unanimously bear witness. It is a theme on which the clerical papers become transcendently eloquent. 'Every one,' they say, 'observes with wonder and almost with stupefaction the florid and robust health of the Holy Father.' And they contrast the Pope's present condition with that in which he found himself a twelvemonth ago, precisely at this same time of the year. Last April, they say, the Pontiff, to all appearance, had barely a few months or, indeed, a few weeks to live. His limbs were so swollen that he could no longer stir; he had ceased to say mass, or said it borne up by two of his privy chaplains, and the doctors when they came to see him in the morning were always under the apprehension of finding him dead. These papers avow now what they stoutly denied then, but it is only to enhance the happy present by contrast with the gloomy past. All these ailings, they add, vanished at once, as if the hoary old Father had drawn new life and strength from some mysterious source. He seems to be 'rejuvenized and transfigured' almost by a miracle. From one year to the other, one would say, he has gone back into his better days by a quarter of a century. His bearing is very upright and almost youthful; his cheeks are rosy; his eyes are full of a brightness which is strikingly set off by his silver hair; his voice is sonorous, and would reach far beyond the Obelisk if at Easter he would again step on St. Peter's balcony and bestow his solemn benediction.

His appetite is 'very great,' and his digestion 'perfect.' Almost every day he goes down for long walks into the Vatican Gardens, and yesterday he was sauntering about without a cloak, just as in his chamber, with no other garment than his white robe. He walked fast and briskly, without the aid of a stick, his Cardinals following him with difficulty. He has never been so joyous, so full of confidence in the approaching restoration of the Temporal Power. He is incessantly jesting. His conversation sparkles with quips and cranks and repartees; but he is always somewhat harsh with his prelates, whom he scolds severely, and especially with Antonelli, whom he 'either scolds or turns into ridicule.' (*Che burla o sgrida.*)

It seems strange to compare this description of the Pope's health and of his daily habits with the lugubrious tone which he assumes before the world on solemn occasions. The printing of the speech by which His Holiness conveyed his thanks to Prince Chigi when that nobleman waited upon him at the head of the Roman Patriciate, on the 23d of this month, has been put off till the 28th, though Chigi's address appeared in the papers only a few hours after it was delivered. The natural inference from this delay is that the *Osservatore*, the *Voce della Verità*, and other organs of the same color, had to wait till the speech was transmitted to them for publication, and that it came into their hands, not, perhaps, exactly as it was spoken, but as either the Pope himself or those about him wished it to have been spoken. The Pope's speech is long, and I shall not inflict either the whole or any part of it on English readers. There are passages in it when the Pope is said to have been deeply moved and to have wept, when he addressed the Savior, and in most impassioned, vehement language besought Him to save His Church—'the Church, His work, which had issued from His side with the copious flood of His precious blood.'"

DR. KENEALY AND HIS CLIENT.

On April 7, says the London *Times*, a public meeting was held at Cambridge Hall, Newman street, Oxford street, "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Dr. Kenealy in the persecution he was now suffering in connection with his defense of the claimant at the late trial in the Court of Queen's Bench." The hall was densely crowded in every part. Mr. G. Skipworth occupied the chair and was loudly cheered upon taking his position. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, having briefly referred to the treatment he had personally experienced from the Lord Chief Justice, said he felt great regret that no public effort had yet been made to obtain the release of that unfortunate man who was now unjustly languishing in prison, and whom he believed to be perfectly innocent of all that had been laid to his charge. Mr. Skipworth concluded a speech lasting more than one hour amid loud cheering, with a few expressions of dissent. The Secretary of the Kenealy Fund read a list of contributions which have been received up to the present time. He also stated that the amount now owing to Dr. Kenealy for fees in connection with the late trial was 1,300 guineas. Mr. Gibson moved the following resolution: "That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Dr. Kenealy, Q. C., for his eloquent, legal, able, and fearless assertion of his client's rights as displayed by him in conducting the defense in the late Tichborne trial; also that this meeting expresses its feelings of repugnance at the one-sided manner in which the late Government conducted the prosecution." Mr. Guildford Onslow, on rising to second the resolution, was greeted with loud cheering. He said he was now able to speak without having the fear of the Lord Chief Justice before him, and he would take this the first opportunity of expressing his firm conviction that the unfortunate man now languishing in prison was the real and veritable Sir Roger Tichborne. He said the prosecution was wicked, the trial a farce, and the verdict and sentence most unjust. The immediate object of this meeting was to do honor to Dr. Kenealy, one of the most able and honest men at the English Bar. He considered the Bar of the Oxford Circuit had disgraced itself by its recent treatment of Dr. Kenealy, especially pending the inquiry about to be instituted by the Benchers of Gray's Inn. He contended at some length that the claimant had not received a fair trial, and that, as every unprejudiced person acknowledged, in face of the evidence, there was a reasonable doubt, the claimant ought to have received the benefit of the doubt. Several other speakers having addressed the meeting, the resolution was carried almost unanimously.

HAUSSMANNIZING AT BRUSSELS.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "A contract between the town of Brussels and a number of financial companies for the transformation of the extensive quarter of Notre-Dame-aux-Neiges, was approved April 4, by a majority of the Communal Council. The very rapid reconstruction of the town of Brussels which is carried on by the present municipal administration is beginning to be criticised in many respects. The late war has undoubtedly added much to the natural resources of Brussels, by making it in some way a substitute for discrowned Paris, and by giving to Belgium in general greater security against France, her natural aggressor, than she ever had before. The objections raised against the excess of municipal enterprise, noticeable since the war, are of a twofold nature, financial and social. The financial burdens of the town are already very heavy, and its engagements extend over many years to come, and are increasing more and more. And not only does the enormous amount of building which is going on make the construction of the new houses very expensive, with a considerable rise of house rents as the consequence, but also the wants of the poorer working population, which till now lived distributed all over the town, are neglected in the new quarters which have been and are being constructed. Cautious people contemplate already with anxiety the agglomeration of the poorer working classes in suburban quarters exclusively inhabited by them, such as Paris possesses in its Belleville, Montmartre, &c. The danger of bringing about such a state of things has been pointed out in the Communal Council and elsewhere, and it is hoped that these warnings will be heeded while there is yet time."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of May, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows:

Wood, Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, at the following-named posts: Louisville, Lebanon, Lancaster, and Frankfort, Ky.; Nashville, Humboldt, and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville and Mount Vernon, Ala.; Atlanta and Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, Columbia, Yorkville, and Newberry, S. C.; Fort Johnston, Fort Macon, and Raleigh, N. C., and St. Augustine, Fla.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, and the terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, April 23, by the undersigned, at his office, NO. 120 BROADWAY.

1. For the PURCHASE AND REMOVAL of five buildings on Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.
2. For the EXCAVATION OF CELLARS and FOUNDATIONS, with the necessary SHORING, SHEET-PILING, and UNDERPINNING for a new structure on the said premises.
3. For the EXECUTION OF THE MASON WORK in foundations and superstructure for the same.

Proposals will be received for any or all of the above work.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications, &c., may be had of the undersigned, at his office, on and after Saturday, the 18th inst., where plans of the work may be seen, and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

All proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and be indorsed with the name of the proposer.

THEODORE WESTON,
Superintending Engineer,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874. No. 120 Broadway.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 93 Attorney st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

FREDERICK GERMANN,
FRANCIS COAN,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
ANDREW J. CASE,
N. S. ROBERTS, M. D.,
} Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 20, 1874.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, BOSTON, April 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon, April 24, 1874, for the delivery of fifty (50) tons of best American Hemp at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

Samples of the hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, and also can be seen in this office. The hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection in the yard after delivery.

All hemp rejected must be removed from the navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder whose hemp passes inspection. The price of the hemp offered in the bid must include its delivery at the navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, March 31, 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of May, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874. Separate proposals for choice cuts of fresh beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to this office.

B. D. POTTS,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BLATCHLEY'S ICE-CREAM FREEZER. (TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.
n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.

CAROLINE T. BANCROFT, Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK, Executor.
f17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
Administrators.
mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.

ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
n25-1aw6mTu* ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.

DE WITT BUCKBEE,
JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
EZRA S. BUCKBEE,
} Executors.
d16 1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.

n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.

BRIDGET CONWAY, Administratrix.
n4-1aw6mT*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 268 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.

ja27-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.

f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of Janury, 1874.

ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.

mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873. FREDERIC GALLATIN, Executor.

d30-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
Executors.
ap6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.
n4-1aw6mTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, May 1, 1874 to April 30, 1875.

The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTALISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year, beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses.)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses.)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse.)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance.)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the Second District of New-York, (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards,) liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 395 Canal street, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1874.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—JONATHAN THORNE, JR., JAMES McFARLANE, and WILLIAM THORNE, (composing the firm of THORNE, McFARLANE & CO.,) plaintiffs, against MARCUS MORSE, defendant.—To the defendant. Marcus Morse, you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-three hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-two-one-hundredths, and interest on thirteen hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty one-hundredths thereof from Jan. 31, 1874, and on nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-two-one-hundredths from the 14th day of February, 1874, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, March 2, 1874.

NORWOOD and COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1874.

NORWOOD and COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh31-1aw6wTu

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR OF Tremont Temple, Boston, is expected to preach in Harlem Temple, 125th st., near 4th av., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, May 2, at 12 M., CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. M. DOW. Freight and Way passengers only.

Saturday, May 9, at 1 P. M., COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN. Passengers and freight.

Passengers for San Francisco per HENRY CHAUNCEY, hence 25th inst., can have choice of taking new iron steam-ship COLIMA from Panama for that port direct, or by the commodious steam-ship ARIZONA, calling at Central American and Mexican ports.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

ALASKA	April 18
CHINA	May 2
	May 16

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Tuesday	April 21	Castalia, Thursday	April 30
Trinacria, Thurs	April 23	Australia, Saturday	May 2
Anglia, Saturday	April 25	Ethiopia, Tuesday	May 5
California, Tues	April 28	Italia, Thursday	May 7

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Thursday, Ap. 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13
China, Saturday, April 25	Java, Saturday, May 16
Calabria, Wed'day, April 29	Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6	Parthia, Saturday, May 23
Algeria, Saturday, May 9	*Russia, Wednesday, May 27

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	April 27
CORINTH	May 15

For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.

ETNA	April 29
ATLAS	May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA	SATURDAY, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA	SATURDAY, May 2

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy..Thurs..Ap. 23, 10 A. M. | Egypt..Sat., May 2, 3 P. M.
Spain...Sat., Apr. 25, 12 M. | Queen..Sat., May 9, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON, Wednesday, April 22, at 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	April 28, 3 P. M.
	May 5, at 3 P. M.
	May 12, at 2 P. M.
	May 19, at 3 P. M.
	May 26, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	April 25
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	April 30
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	May 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday...May 2
PEREIRE	SURMONT	Saturday...May 16
VILLE DE PARIS		Saturday...May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MAIN, Capt. A. DE LIMON, will sail on SATURDAY, April 25, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. RINGE, on WEDNESDAY, April 29.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 22.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 28.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 5.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION tickets are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side, and in the language of the country where used on the other. They are all sold at reductions, ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. They allow breaks of journey at points of interest en route, which ordinary tickets do not. They can be had with steam-ship tickets by any line, or without them, as the passenger prefers. Cook's Irish Tourist Tickets can only be obtained in this country; they cover every Irish and Scotch line. Cook's Hotel Coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's "Excursionist," American edition, contains fares and expenses for over 1,000 tours; price 10 cents. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves per steam-ship Egypt, May 9; price $650, gold, for 100 days' travel and hotels. COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, Limited Washington Express of Pullman parlor-cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON THROUGH LINE.—On and after MONDAY, April 20, a FAST EXPRESS TRAIN, COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF PULLMAN PARLOR CARS, and limited to a fixed number of passengers, will be run between New-York and Washington, via Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, for the accommodation of through travel, as follows:

WASHINGTON LIMITED EXPRESS will leave New-York 9:30 A. M.; arrive Philadelphia, 12:10 P. M.; Baltimore, 2:55 P. M., and Washington, 4:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK LIMITED EXPRESS will leave Washington 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore, 10:43 A. M.; Philadelphia, 1:30 P. M.; arrive New-York at 4:10 P. M.

The fare by this train, including charge for Pullman parlor cars, will be from New-York to Philadelphia, $4 25; New-York to Baltimore, $8 50; New-York to Washington, $10; being an extra charge from New-York to Philadelphia of $1; to Baltimore of $2 30, and to Washington of $2 50.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

Tues., 14th	3:00 P. M.	Wed., 15th	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 15th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 16th	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 16th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 17th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., 17th	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 18th	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 18th	4:06 P. M.	Mon., 20th	7:30 A. M.
Tues., 21st	10:30 A. M.	Wed., 22d	9:00 A. M.
Thurs., 23d	12:00 M.		

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—FARE $1 50. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM-tug MAJOR, one year old, 100 feet long, 21 feet wide; is well fitted up for carrying passengers. Apply to GINNA & LEA, No. 38 Whitehall st.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Englewood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CATHARINE GERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Catharine Gern, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to her or to her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of April A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LYDIA F. HYDE, of New-York, in the county of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DE FOREST FOX, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by De Forest Fox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of May, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1874.

ap21-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE UNION NAVIGATION COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of The Union Navigation Company, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of some of its creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1874. LUTHER R. MARSH, Assignee,

ap7-1aw3wTu* No. 170 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. PINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,084.—Before Jas. F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel H. Pine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1874.

LYMAN B. BUNNELL, Assignee,
ap14-1aw3wTu* No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.—At Paterson, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABRAHAM FREDENBURGH, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

STEPHEN D. RANSOM, Assignee,
Assignee's office, No. 2 Exchange place,
ap7-1aw3wTu* Jersey City, N. J.